

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1937

NO. 3



No Party Lines And No Controversies Here

What President Roosevelt Says About Life Insurance.

"Life insurance should be considered not as an expense, but as savings. It should be the first factor in any program of investment. It should be the last to be let go. In hard times, it is especially important, and we should make every effort to keep our old life insurance in force.

"No matter who he may be nor how he may be related to organized society, every normal individual has had thrust upon him certain social obligations. Certain expectations on the part of his fellows have been formulated in advance of his entry; and all thrift is, in its final analysis, an effort to meet those expectations and fulfill those social obligations. Life insurance enables him to do that to the fullest and with the greatest ease and certainty."

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,

International Secretary, G. M. Bug-NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. Hogan, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District Chas. Keaveney Box 648, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTER 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER 16 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE 3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District W. L. INGRAM 3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

H. W. BELL Eighth District___ Box 471, Denver, Colo.

Ninth District J. SCOTT MILNE 740 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

C. J. MCGLOCAN Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Secretary MARY BRADY 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

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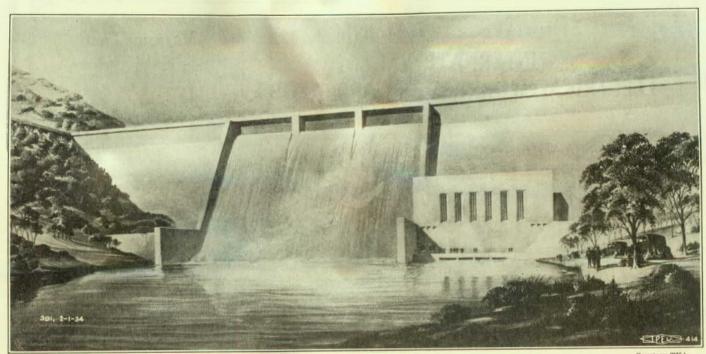
Magazine Chat

That genial sea-going electrician, Brother R. K. Francis, entered our office the other day, laughing. Francis was exercised by the fact that the picture of the engine room of a ship, used in the January Journal, was labeled "stoking room." He directed us to say, "Bill Collins, of the Steamship Virginia, take note."

We are glad to have our blunders set aright with such good natured technique as Brother Francis showed. Incidentally, he brought us news of the very important new branch of the organization, namely, the electricians on ships. These men are enthusiastic members of the organization. They sail the seven seas to the seven corners of the earth. They read the Journal and they are strong for the improvement of conditions.

A letter in our mail bag this week from F. Shapland, Victoria, the well-known author of the Work World Chronicles, encourages us to think that our members watch our efforts still with appreciation. Shappie says, "A past president of another union said to me, 'Why, your magazine does far more for us than our own does; in fact, more than any other publication that is printed." Then Shappie goes on to say, "It is difficult to pick out any one number that outshines the other, but the frontispiece in January, 'A Man Rides Up Pennsylvania Avenue, is certainly inspiring."

On the very last page of this issue a new feature starts-entitled "Your Washington Reporter." This arrives upon our desk through that very able syndicate operated by "Labor." Its author is Budd L. McKillips, who for years has operated a column on the Minneapolis Labor Review. Budd was drafted to do this job by the railroad editors when they met in January in Washington. His problem, he says, is to write stuff one month that will be timely the next. We believe all our members will find this column exciting each month. Budd has a skilled hand, and he knows Congress and Washington.



Courtesy TVA

NORRIS DAM POURS

¶ A party of young workers stood before Norris Dam one night last month, and watched the impounded waters pour over the spillways. One said, "Look, it renews your faith in ideals." ¶ The great white wall slightly slanting, slightly curved, with the rectangular, modernistic power house at its base, and the switch yard with its skein of wires nearby, is a majestic sight under the flood lights. The dam is altogether calm and magnificent, though the waters at the base are more turbulent than those at the foot of Niagara. The dam isa fait accompli. All the Niagaras of chatter about the New Deal are offset with one sidelong glimpse of Norris Dam. It is. It is not a dream. It is not a hope. It functions. The great lake behind the white wall securely held the flood waters, while the Ohio raged, and waited for more victims, waited futilely for the Tennessee to pour more death and destruction in the Ohio's angry flood. Norris Dam held, and later when the crest was reached, the spillways were opened, and in quite orderly fashion, the high waters flowed, controlled, to the sea. All the time the turbines swirled and ground out kilowatts to light distant homes, and animate distant mills. Here, then, is something that renews ideals.



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NO. 3

Recapitulation - Machines vs. Man Power

NEMPLOYMENT like poverty is always with us. In fact it is poverty. Though the stress of the last seven depression years have been a lesson, the United States of America seems no nearer to a solution of its unemployment problems.

In 1929 at the height of productionprobably the highest in America's history—there were about 3,700,000 workers unemployed. Today, in 1937, the United States of America is producing at approximately at the same pitch and scale as it did in 1929, and good estimates show that there are about 9,000,000 men out of work. This would indicate that our permanent pool of unemployed has greatly increased since 1929, increased perhaps from 3,700,000 to 5,300,000. That increase, we believe, can be traced to technological changes. By technological changes we do not mean merely displacement of men by machines. By technology we mean the application of scientific methods to industry. Technology also refers then to plant organization, scientific management, speed-up systems, mergers and other devices by which costs are reduced and profits increased.

In 1879 the installed horsepower per wage earner was 1.66; in 1928 the installed horsepower per wage earner was 23. It is estimated that 10 men do the work of one horsepower, therefore, each worker had in 1928 the equivalent of 230

The trend of the industrial world is toward the production and use of automatic machinery. Special Production Machines, a division of Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Norfolk Downs, Mass., in its catalogue suggests to industrialists "Check over the jobs now being done by hand or by semi-automatic machinery." Then this catalogue goes on to say "Perhaps there will at once occur to you some operation in your plant which is too slow, not delivering a satisfactory result, or is adding too large a proportion to your production cost."

Now note: "Any production operation performed by hand labor, or by manually operated or semi-automatic machinery can in all probability be more efficiently and more economically accomplished by automatic machinery especially designed for the purpose."

Machines of War

In tracing the far-flung effects of technology on man power in every department of life, one need only turn to the war areas. The contest between coun-

A bird's eye view of employment situation brings avenues to hope.

tries is now between technologies. Who can make the fastest, most efficient airplane? Who can make the most effective tank? Who can mechanize the army fastest? God, as Napoleon would now say, is not now on the side of the biggest battalion, but on the side of the most effective technology.

Little Italy has become a world power simply by effectively using modern methods in armament manufacture. Great Britain, the mistress of the seas, begins to suspect that it is mistress no longer because Italy has 3,500 modern airplanes. The problem grows.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest corporation in the world, in 1929 employed 456,882 workers to whom it paid \$676,543,312 in salaries and wages. Dividends paid in that year were \$116,378,371. Six years later we find that in the year 1935 the same corporation employed 185,764 less workers with a consequent reduction of \$234,178,764 in wages paid; yet it paid \$51,582,104 more in dividends than in 1929.

The American Rolling Mills in 1929 produced 939,995 tons of steel products, and employed 12,749 men. Six years later, in 1935, it produced 1,189,082 tons and employed 13,001 workers. The tonnage increase of 26.49 per cent had been reached with an increase of but 1.97 per cent in employment.

The problem grows but the prospect of a solution does not appear to be as faint as it was in 1929. Solutions begin to outline themselves against the background of ebony. We are going to discuss solutions under four heads:

- a. Trade union solution
- b. Individualistic solution
- c. Popular solution
- d. The over-all plant

The Rust Brothers, inventors of Rust Brothers cotton picker, are two social-minded engineers. They have not been content to throw an invention upon the market which would eliminate 75 cotton pickers for every machine utilized. The Rust Brothers Foundation has become a symbol of a growing social consciousness that there must not be promiscuous elimination of manpower. The Rust Brothers

Foundation is to receive a portion of the profits accruing from the sale of each cotton picker and this money is in turn to be used to send back to the land displaced workers where farming will be conducted on a co-operative basis. How effective this proposal will be may be realized from the fact that 75 workers are likely to be displaced by each cotton picker, and the picker itself is expected to retail for something like \$1,000.

Unions Approach Problem

The trade unions have not been inactive in facing the machine problem. Last month the electrical workers recorded a historic decision of an arbitration board in Illinois which granted to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a dismissal wage when the Illinois Power and Light Corporation installs labor destroying machinery.

Several years ago the International Ladies Garment Workers Union effected an agreement with employers by which money was paid into an unemployment fund for every labor destroying machine utilized. The railroad unions recently effected an agreement with railroad management also calling for a dismissal wage.

Popular solutions have been offered to solve the machine problem. Such business prophets as Roger Babson hope to see the invention of completely new types of goods like radio which will create whole new industries, which in turn will re-absorb the unemployed. This appears to be a rather futile dream inasmuch as any new industry appearing on the scene will in itself be highly mechanized.

Another proposal that has been made is that there be a moratorium on inventions. This suggestion appears a fulfillment of the old proverb of cutting off one's nose to spite his face. Still a third popular proposal has been that of formulating a scientific taxation system on machinery which in turn would finance all unemployment and all social security programs. This proposal apparently has more merit than the other two.

But what is really eventuating use of the slowly growing social consciousness is a new type of economy based upon technology. Technology has created the severe problem of unemployment. Technology alone can solve it. This new economy rests upon two concepts, namely, that of national economic planning and a perfection of the distribution system as efficient at least as our partially successful production system. President Roosevelt has suggested this theory of rebuilding our economic system on a new basis:

"A mere builder of more industrial plants, a creator of more railroad systems, an organizer of more corporations, is as likely to be a danger as a help.

Distributor Is Savior Today

"The day of the great promoter or the financial titan, to whom we granted anything if only he would build or develop, is over. Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources, or necessarily producing more goods.

"It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand, of seeking to reestablish foreign markets for our surplus production, of meeting the problem of underconsumption, of adjusting production to consumption, of distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organizations to the service of the people.

"The day of enlightened administration has come."

The constructive suggestion involving the over-all plant is simple. Instead of scrapping machines, or opposing machine introduction, the idea is to push production to the fullest capacity. This means a vision of our production plan in toto. It means getting away from the economy of restricted production under which we now operate. All industries, or nearly all, are created to produce more than they now produce. The steel industry is a marked example. It seldom if ever op-erates beyond 65 or 70 per cent of capacity. The shoe industry does likewise. The automobile industry could produce twice as many machines as it now produces. Under this vision of an economy of plenty the over-all plant is to be worked at full capacity, an abundance of goods is to be produced, but it is also to be distributed and that is the rub.

We quote now from three separate authorities. One is the Brookings Institution from its study "The Recovery Problem."

"The plane of living in the United States may be roughly and summarily indicated as follows: The national income is estimated for the year 1936 at approximately 60 billion dollars—equivalent on a comparable price basis to about six-sevenths that of 1929. If it were divided equally among the entire population each person would receive about \$470—the equivalent of about \$1,800 per family. If all the unutilized labor power



Condensed power-not a human being in sight-in this generator-motor room.

in 1936 had been employed in productive enterprise the national income would have been increased by not more than 20 per cent, giving a total of something like 72 billion dollars.

Calls for Doubling Income Level

"If a national income of 72 billion dollars were distributed equally it would amount to about \$2,200 per family. But since income is not divided equally the great majority of families would receive substantially less than this averageprobably not more than \$1,500, while many would receive far less than this amount. It is evident without argument that a family income of \$1,500 is sufficient to provide little more than minimum necessities. A level of income at least double this amount is essential for what is ordinarily regarded as a 'reasonably satisfactory' standard of living; and even such a level cannot be accepted as the ultimate goal of society."

The other is from Stuart Chase in the foreword of "The Chart of Plenty," by Harold Loeb and associates.

"If the existing plant and man-power in the United States were fully employed in the production of honest goods and services for the consumer, the total output, valued in 1929 dollars, would be not less than 135 billions, or an average per family of approximately \$4,400. This estimate does not presuppose any considerable change in the physical plant, the introduction of new processes, or the modernization of old factories. other hand it does reckon with all bottlenecks from natural resource to finished product-shoe 'capacity' is not merely the capacity of shoe factories, but the capacity of the whole industrial complex, including labor, leather, cattle, and findings. At a conservative estimate, then, American industry could supply every family with a health and decency budget (from \$2,000 to \$2,500) and give in addition almost as much again in terms of comforts. On the basis of this careful survey, there is no reason for doubting that the power age can produce enough to go around and more. The present plant can not yet provide a full quota of luxuries."

"Capacity Production Level"

The third is from the American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey of Business.

"To create the 'capacity production' living level at to-day's prices would require an income of \$3,623 for every family in the United States. This would be \$1.77 per hour for a 40-hour week, with

steady work throughout the year. Some skilled workers have already reached this level. For the vast majority, we must count on steady upward progress, striving to lift all to the minimum health level."

If America has the finest production plant in the world, and is capable of producing a great deal more than it does, why doesn't it so produce and usher in the new age of plenty? The question has been perplexing labor people for many years and the answer most frequently given is probably the correct one, namely, our distribution system has not kept up with our production. How can it be made to keep up with our production? By three simple procedures:

1. The sharp reduction in price so that consumers can share in the wealth created by machines.

2. A sharp increase in wages so that producers may share in the wealth produced by machines.

 A sharp decrease in hours worked so that all may share in the leisure and recreative life produced by machines.

All these simple procedures will be opposed with bitterness and might of entrenched wealth and greed. They mean fundamental reforms. But there is a growing consciousness everywhere manifest that there must be fundamental reform in order to place men again in the center of industrial life. Such a person as C. F. Kettering, engineer in the employ of General Motors, recognizes the new spirit that is abroad in America. He says:

"During the past half-century we were concerned with the physical sciences. In the next half-century we shall be dominated by the study of the science of man; his conquest of himself—his health, his longer life, and his slow conquest of death. Our biological-chemical scientists are going to find out all about human machinery. It's man's, and not machine's turn now."

Social Legislation Stymied by Court

By SHERMAN MINTON, U. S. Senator, Indiana

Editor's Note: Following an address by Senator Sherman Minton, of Indiana, before 1,000 representatives of the Standard Railway Labor Organizations (except the five representing the train service organizations) meeting in Chicago, Ill., February 23, a resolution was adopted endorsing President Roosevelt's message to Congress calling for legislation to reform the federal judiciary. Senator Minton's address follows, and a copy of the resolution is also attached.

In his inaugural address, January 20, 1937, the President of the United States said: "I see one-third of a nation ill-clad, ill-housed and ill-nourished." He was talking about this nation, not some other.

Congress passed legislation recognizing the right of labor to collective bargaining. Certain captains of industry said that's not constitutional. We won't obey it. Laborers struck for the principle and sat down in the factories to protect their jobs. A court said this was unlawful. . . . The result has been warfare between employees and employers. A strike is settled here only to have one break out yonder.

Congress passed legislation to extend to farming, the largest industry in the nation, aid in its bankrupt and prostrate condition, such as the government had been extending manufacturing for 75 years, only to discover that it could help big business, but under our Constitution, as viewed by a majority of the Supreme Court, we couldn't help the farmer.

That there is a maldistribution of wealth in the nation is evident when we recall that 3 per cent of the people own 97 per cent of its wealth. When legislation is proposed by Congress in an effort to meet some of the problems of poverty, bankruptcy on the farm, capital and labor, and their redistribution of wealth, we find it cannot be done. Men and women who ask only the right to live by their work in comfort, and enjoy some luxuries, find themselves frustrated and their government powerless to help them. This is the picture that confronts us today.

Congress Helpless to Act

In such a predicament we survey our governmental situation and find a Congress and President freshly returned from an election in which the people expressed approval with what had been done and gave their mandate to go ahead. The President and Congress are willing to go ahead, but they are unable Why? Because the Supreme to do so. Court by decisions, more often than not by a divided court, says Congress has not the power to do the things it believes necessary to do. Under our system of government, as it now operates, five men on the Supreme Court have an absolute vote power over the legislative policy of the people's elected representatives. Five men on that court exercise more power

An incisive review of the court issue in so far as it affects labor and social legislation.

than 435 Congressmen, 96 Senators and the President, and that in a field where they have no restraint upon them except that imposed by their own conscience.

If you were given an opportunity to do so, would you vote to put all the power of government in the hands of five men?



SHERMAN MINTON U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Would you do it where you had nothing to do with the selection of any of the men? Would you do it where you have no power to remove them? But, that is exactly what has happened in this country under our constitutional development. This tremendous power lies in the hands of five men, who constitute a majority of the Supreme Court. This awful power should not rest in the hands of any five men. I go farther and say that no five men should want it.

Who Checks Supreme Court?

Let us recall the nature of our government and the scheme of it. Our government is set up on a system of checks and balances. Congress checks the President, the President checks the Congress with his veto, and the people every two or four years check both Congress and the President in an election. But who checks the Supreme Court? They are not elected by the people; they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and when confirmed they hold office for

life, or during good behavior. There is no check upon their power, save their own conscience; and your Constitution, in the words of Chief Justice Hughes, means just what the judges say it means. They are independent of the people.

In discussing the power of the court, Thomas Jefferson once said: "It should be remembered as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent, is absolute also." Today the veto power of the Supreme Court is absolute. If our government was set up on a system of three coordinate branches, executive, legislative and judiciary, and it was, then we are woefully out of balance on the side of the court.

A proposal is made to redress this balance of power. The proposal envisages the whole of the federal judiciary, but I shall discuss it in relation to the retirement of judges from the Supreme Court only. Here it is: The Supreme Court is now composed of a Chief Justice, and eight associates, nine members in all. The President has proposed that Congress enact legislation providing that where judges have been on the Supreme Court 10 years, and have reached 70 years of age, they may retire, and if such judge, or judges, do not choose to retire, the President is authorized to appoint an additional judge, with the limitation that the size of the Supreme Court does not at any time exceed 15. It may never reach 15. If judges 70 or over retire, their place is filled and the size of the court remains the same, but their vacancies are filled with younger and more vigorous men. If the judges 70 and over do not retire, they cannot be forced to retire, and in that case the President is authorized to appoint an additional judge. This might extend to a court of 15, and enable the President to appoint six of the 15 judges. This can happen only if judges 70 and older do not retire. Please remember the proposed plan does not compel a single judge now on the Supreme Court to retire. Neither does it change the Constitution or the power the court now exercises under the Constitution.

From the earliest day to the present time, Presidents, who appointed the judges later to be confirmed by the Senate, saw to it that judges who reflected their views were appointed. Marshall was a Federalist politician appointed as much on that account as on account of his great ability. When Lincoln appointed Chase Chief Justice, he said: "We wish for a Chief Justice who will sustain what has been done in regard to emancipation, and the legal tenders." This great American had no delusions about the power of the Supreme Court, or what he ought to do about appointments to the court.

The proposal embodied in the bill pending is not new. In 1869 the lower House

(Continued on page 127)

Congress Has Power to Curb Court

By R. E. SMOOT, L. U. No. 46, Seattle

THE period 1932-1936 has witnessed more discussion on the arrogation of power of the United States Supreme Court than any other period that I can recall. From 1918 to 1932 I cannot recall any comment in our Journal on the subject with the exception of those articles written by myself. Since then several items have appeared including editorial comment.

The A. F. of L. did not greatly concern itself with the matter until the NRA was invalidated; then it became interested and started some discussion on amending the federal Constitution.

If my memory serves me correctly, a few years ago Senator Borah suggested a change whereby the unaminous consent of all the court would be needed to annul an act of Congress. the public press is publishing rumors that the President is seeking to curb the court with the possible action of Congress in requiring a two-thirds majority of the court to declare a law unconstitutional.

In this article I propose to show that an amendment to the federal Constitution is not needed and that Congressional action designating any majority of the court to pass upon its acts would be in violation of the Constitution.

In establishing the government of the United States and the Constitution thereof the states participating therein divided the functions of government into three branches; legislative, executive and judicial. Article I, section 1 specifically sets forth that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Article II creates the executive and Article III the judicial branch.

What did the constitutional conven-tion mean when it drafted Article I? Did it mean that the legislative function was to be divided between the Congress and the Supreme Court or did it mean just what it had drafted into the article? If one pursues pure logic, it can only be assumed that it was the intention that Congress alone should have the legislative authority. Even the prejudiced most must admit that the drafters of the Constitution were men of wisdom and foresight. The product of their labor is suf-

Another member faces judicial situation, and suggests a remedy.

ficient proof of that fact.

Many persons in attempting to defend the action of the court in arrogating to itself powers not granted it by the Constitution state that many of the delegates to the constitutional convention were in favor of granting the court that power and assumed that it was a rightful prerogative of the court.

Such an argument is of little value. The courts even have refused to recognize such an argument. Courts have held that where a written document exists oral agreements have no bearing. In other words, it is the written statement that counts. Therefore, it is immaterial what the delegates are assumed to have intended. We must accept as their intentions what they wrote and what the various states ratified.

One must naturally assume that the majority of the legal profession would be in accord with the policy of the court. When we stop to consider the vast sum of money that these gentlemen receive every year in fees to take cases to the Supreme Court we should not be surprised that they are in accord with the existing program. Their legal judgment might well be considered as biased due to their financial interest in the matter at issue.

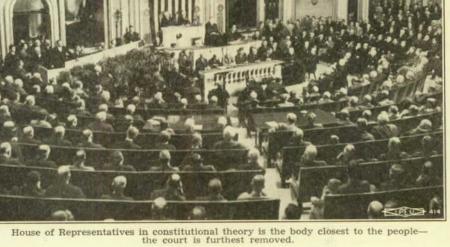
Gives Congressmen an Alibi

This usurpation of power also creates an ideal situation for Congress. Imagine the ideal spot that a Congressman enjoys. Let us, for example, divide the population into the two most quoted groups "Capital" and "Labor." Labor wants a certain law; capital is opposed. What is a Congressman or Senator to do? One might suppose that he was between the devil and the deep sea. If he votes for the law, he loses the support of capital for re-election; if he votes against it, he loses the labor vote. No, he isn't in any tough spot. He votes for the measure and winks at capital knowing full well that capital will take it to court with a 50 to one chance of having it declared unconstitutional. The Congressman has a perfect alibi. He has satisfied labor that he is for him and at the same time has assured capital that he is not opposed to him-That is, he has a perfect alibi to those who are not disposed to analyze the situation.

Let us now proceed to determine whether or not an amendment to curb the power of the U.S. Supreme Court is needed. As previously pointed out the federal Constitution vests all legislative power in the Congress. Legislative power embodies the act of creating or repealing laws. Since this function is the sole prerogative of Congress the court is usurping the power of the Congress when it annuls a law. Instead of an amendment to the federal Constitution all that is needed to curb this practice is a little Congressional backbone.

Article III, section 1 sets forth that the federal judges shall hold office during their good behavior. Article I confers upon Congress the right to impeach and remove from office any federal judge for misconduct. Here lies the real test of a Congressman's sincerity. Congressman who will move to impeach the members of the Supreme Court for misconduct in exercising a function of government to which they have neither

Constitutional legal right will have proven himself a man worthy of the trust of society. It would only be necessary for Congress to remove the present court. Future judges would know what to expect whenever they attempted to step outside their own preserves. However, since Congress is well sprinkled with lawyers, it is hardly to be expected that they would pursue a constitutional course. One could hardly expect them to cut themselves off from such a profitable source of income.



(Cont. on page 139)

Does Constitution Govern Supreme Court?

By L. W. E. KIMBALL, I. O., Clearwater, Fla.

(Editor's Note: This article was written and sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL before the President of the United States made his proposal to reform the U. S. Supreme Court. It is vigorous and timely.)

THE exercise of the power of judicial review over the acts of the legislative body, instead of making for the orderly and peaceful operation of the processes of a progressive democracy, is more likely to bring about just the reverse type of government.

Sometimes it merely leads to political unrest, resentment and distrust springing from unjust and biased decisions, but in a number of instances it has been an important factor in bringing about civil war and revolution.

To show that this statement is not overdrawn, let us consider a few events in English and American history, as in these two countries the parliamentary or democratic forms of government as found at present among the English speaking peoples originated and developed. From the year 1387 to the year 1857 the attempts of the judiciary to override acts of the legislative body have been contributory in bringing on three civil wars in England and one revolution and one civil war in the United States, with all the loss of life and property, and human suffering that went with them.

The first recorded instance of a court attempting to override the act of the legislative branch of the government occurred in the year 1387, during the reign of Richard II. It might be interesting to go into some detail as to the causes leading up to this action of the court and how it ended.

Richard II was crowned King of

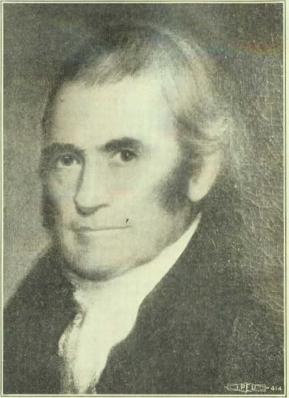
England when 11 years old. At that early age he fell under the influence of unworthy advisers, and became so extravagant that his relatives and Parliament decided to take action in the matter.

Parliament was particularly interested as it was their duty to raise the money that the King spent.

The Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the King, and a few other noblemen and members of Parliament, first attacked the King's most obnoxious courtiers. One of these, named De la Pole, they succeeded in having expelled from office in spite of the King's efforts to save him. After that he was impeached by the Commons for high crimes and misdemeanors and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine and imprisoned.

The next thing that the Duke of Gloucester and his associates proposed was that the King should submit to a council Here is a scholarly review of the relation of court to sovereignty in England and our early Colonial history.

of control. This he positively refused to do. Parliament then showed the King a statute under which Edward II had been deposed, and one of the noblemen informed him that his life was in danger if he per-



JOHN MARSHALL
Is he as great as he is pictured?

sisted in his refusal. Consequently the King yielded and signed the act by which the council of control was formed, headed by his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

It so happened that a few years previously the King had appointed Sir Robert Tresilian as Chief Justice of the King's bench. This gentleman suggested to the King a way out of his difficulty and, acting on his advice, the King called a council to be held at Nottingham. In addition to the Chief Justice there were a number of other eminent justices present and they took under advisement the question whether the act of Parliament appointing the council of control was legal or illegal; or as we would say, whether or not it was constitutional. This body of justices, including the Chief Justice, unanimously decided that not only was this act illegal

but that everybody connected with it was guilty of high treason. In those days it meant that they were likely to be beheaded. After they had all put their hands and seals to this decision the council adjourned and the King returned to London.

All this was supposed to be secret but, unfortunately for the judges, one of them happened to be a friend of the Duke of Gloucester and warned him as to what was going on.

As neither the Duke, nor any of his fellow nobles nor any member of Parliament

was in favor of losing his head, immediate action was taken and an army of 40,000 men was raised. This army, headed by the Duke, marched on to London, scattered the King's followers, and drove the obnoxious courtiers into exile, defeated an army raised by one of the King's followers, and captured the Chief Justice Tresilian and the Lord Mayor of London. The latter was beheaded and Tresilian was hanged.

As the Duke had good grounds for believing that he was slated for execution he was in a revengeful mood.

The great mistake made by the judges and the King's advisers was to talk about cutting off people's heads because they had objected to the law passed by Parliament, that interfered with the King's financial interests and those of his courtiers who benefited by his extravagance. It caused about the same sensation as would be caused in this country if the Supreme Court decided that a law passed by Congress, that interfered with the financial interests of certain industrial groups, was unconstitutional and that all who were implicated in its passage were guilty of treason and were due to be hanged.

It is not easy to imagine what the final outcome would be. Anyway it would be sure to start something.

The Duke then captured all the associate justices and they were tried by Parliament. They pleaded in their own defense that what they did was done in terror of the King. However, evidence was presented to the effect that the King had not attempted to influence them in their decisions. So they were "capitally" convicted. But the Bishop interceded in their behalf so effectively that they were not executed but were exiled to Ireland after their property had been confiscated.

Although at other times the judiciary attempted to void acts of Parliament it never again made the fatal mistake of talking about executing the members implicated in passing the laws. About 240 years elapsed before Charles I and the

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Truth About Japanese Trade Competition

By WARREN D. MULLIN

(Editor's Note: On the eve of the World Textile Conference opening in Washington on April 5 under the auspices of the I.L.O., we publish this timely and thoughtful reconsideration of Japan's position in world trade. This is still timely though written months ago. Japanese delegates will sit with representatives from 19 other textile nations. William Green will represent American labor. Mr. Mullin is head of the labor section of the National Council for the Prevention of War.)

THE present trade war between the United States and Japan is beginning to take on alarming proportions, and we are facing the fact that "Peace in the Pacific" must be more than a slogan—it must be an economic program! The chaos in the cotton-textile industry is the spearhead of the attack on Japanese imports.

While the present condition of the cotton textile industry is deplorable, efforts are being made to save this major industry from complete breakdown. This condition is demonstrated by sharp curtailment of production, depressed prices, and complete shutdown of some mills. A great many cotton textile manufacturers charge that this condition is due, primarily, to the increase in imports of cotton piece goods from Japan. The textile interests are demanding a higher tariff, a low import quota, or both. They have been joined by manufacturers of woolens, pottery and other products, and in the last few weeks a movement has been launched to completely exclude Japanese products from American markets.

Present Bills Before Congress

Representative Bachrach, of New Jersey, and Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, have bills pending in the House designed to limit or stop imports of Japanese textiles. Mr. Bachrach's bill provides for a tariff of 50 per cent on all textile imports made wholly or partly of cotton. In an address presenting his bill, Bachrach said it was his intention to exclude Japanese textiles from the domestic market.

Mr. Treadway's bill is to plug a loophole in the Tariff Act of 1930. (Under the existing law, bleached cotton goods enter the country under an "ad valorem" duty of about 8.7 cents a pound. If the minimum specific duty contained in the Tariff Act of 1922 had been retained and raised in proportion to the increase on unbleached goods, the rate would be 24 cents a pound.)

The order of the National Industrial Recovery Board, reducing hours of mill operation, and number of spindles in use by a maximum of 25 per cent for an "emergency" period of three months, centered public attention on the campaign for higher tariff. In explaining this action the board held that "the doubling of the price of raw cotton, and the adding of the processing tax, has thrown cotton out

Is the Titan of the Orient a menace to American trade?

of its usual relationship to other textiles. Exports have been steadily decreasing for several years, while in the last few months an unprecedented increase in imports has made buyers so fearful of a price collapse that they have minimized their purchases."

Shortly after this statement the storm broke. The Hearst press, with its characteristic disregard of facts, took up the campaign and for weeks featured articles and photographs designed to stir up its readers against Japan.

The New England textile manufacturers were quoted as saying on March 20 that "the imports of cotton cloth from Japan in early 1935 totaled 24,000,000 square yards," which was three times the actual figure. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just issued figures showing that January imports for consumption were 3,340,953 square yards, valued at \$156,965; February imports were 4,854,654 square yards, valued at \$241,164; total imports for early 1935 were less than 8,200,000 square yards, valued at less than \$400,000. In addition to these imports through the customs, about 1,000,000 yards of cloth from Japan were entered into bonded warehouses to await sale or delivery, but even including this amount total arrivals showed quite a substantial difference from the estimates of the domestic manufacturers.

Mr. George Sloan, of the Cotton Textile

Institute, testifying before the President's Cabinet textile committee, said: "In 1933 our imports from Japan were only 3½ per cent of the total imports; in 1934 it jumped to 22 per cent, and in 1935 to 68 per cent." Mr. Sloan told only one side of the story. As our imports from Japan increased, our imports from other nations decreased, and the total imports of cotton cloth are no larger than they have ever been.

Mr. Sloan failed to state that our total imports of cotton cloth are only 35 to 40 million square yards from all countries, and our export trade of cotton cloth for 1934, a low year, was 223,500,000 square yards. Our total imports even at the accelerated rate of recent months balanced against our total domestic production of 7,000,000,000 square yards show that our imports are only slightly more than 1 per cent of production.

Delegates of New England Governors and Senators and the Cotton Textile Institute have gone to the President. New England textile interests asked for:

- Tariff against textile imports of a duty equivalent to American cost of production plus 10 per cent;
 Abolition of the cotton processing
- Abolition of the cotton processing tax or payment of it from the work relief fund;
- Revision of NRA codes to eliminate wage differentials between northern and southern textile mills.

The southern textile group is asking for a greater wage differential to favor southern operators. The Cotton Textile Institute is a house divided.

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UNDER PRESSURE OF TRADE EXPANSION, JAPAN'S ARM HAS REACHED INTO CHINA

Meaning of World Textile Conference 1937

THROUGHOUT the world the race of competitive armament goes on. Billions are being spent. But the slower, more constructive forces of peace are at work also. Ironically enough the two streams of war and peace emanate from the same source, namely, the peace of Versailles. The unsatisfactory peace is culminating in rearmament, and Germany still angles with a bayonet for her lost colonies.

On the other hand, the International Labour Organization, which became a separate entity from the League of Nations following the peace of Versailles, is exerting all the might of research, conference and diplomacy to prevent war. Traditionally, it was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who produced the idea of an International Labour Organization.

That organization arrived in 1919 with a conference in Washington to which came labor leaders, government leaders and employers to talk over those problems of social significance. That conference of historic import attracted to its galleries prominent American labor leaders, including William Green, Frank Morrison and others as well as Europe's labor chiefs. American labor leaders could not officially participate in that conference of 1919 because the United States was not then a member of the International Labour Conference.

Now then, in 1937, for the first time since the economic congress which produced the International Labour Office was held at Washington, another conference is about to convene. This might be described as a little International Labour Conference. Its official title is World Textile Conference of 1937. It was decreed by the International Labour Conference held in June, 1936. It is one of a

EVERT KUPERS Holland

Representatives of 19 nations, principal textile producers, gather round a table in the U. S. Labor Department Building. William Green represents American labor.

series of lesser conferences held throughout the world and marks perhaps a change in tactics and techniques in the International Labour Organization.



CORNEILLE MERTENS Belgium

Workers Are Prominent

The World Textile Conference of 1937 will open in the auditorium of the U. S. Department of Labor building on April 5. Americans who are interested in international affairs will have an opportunity at that time to watch an abridged session of the International Labour Conference. The International Labour Conference held in Geneva every June numbers delegates from 60 nations of the world. Representatives from 19 nations will participate in the Textile Conference to be held in Washington. When the conference meets, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the

three labor leaders to represent the governing body of the International Labour Office. The other delegates are:

Jerome Nicaf, of Czechoslovakia, president of the Governing Body (Government).

Carlos Pardo, of Argentina (Government).

Carter Goodrich, of the United States (Government).

Hans C. Oersted, of Denmark (Employer).

Charles Tzault, of Switzerland (Employer).

Henry Dennison, of the United States (Employer).

Corneille Mertens, of Belgium (Labor).

Evert Kupers, of the Netherlands (Labor).

William Green, of the United States (Labor).

Mr. Mertens was in Washington in 1919 at the preliminary conference which formed the International Labour Office. He is a bookbinder. Since 1919 he has acted as chairman of the workers' group in the International Labour Conference. Mr. Kupers is a tailor. Both are members of the senate of their respective countries.

The World Textile Conference throws light upon the techniques of the International Labour Office. These techniques are constructive and peaceful in intent and purpose. They represent a bold effort to adjust differences as between nations on a factual and conciliatory basis. These techniques are in contrast not only with war but even with such peacetime competitive conflicts as represented by the tariff. The tariff in true force is nothing more than a weapon of economic competition designed to do, by disguised taxation, what might be done by arms. It

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WILLIAM GREEN U. S. A.

Labor's Housing Program to Be Realized

A FTER years of sporadic experimentation and dispute, a long-range program of slum rehabilitation and low-rent housing becomes a practical possibility. The Wagner Bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, February 24. The bill would set up a United States Housing Authority, to consolidate all the present housing agencies of the government, provide a billion dollar fund for slum reclamation and new buildings, and a four-year program to be carried out through local agencies. It is intended to construct 375,000 homes at a total capital cost (of \$4,000 each) of \$1,500,000,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 will be federal loans, the rest loans from other

Money for the federal loans will be secured by the issuance of government guaranteed bonds, bearing interest at not less than the going federal rate, and payable in not less than 60 years. This long-term financing at low interest rates is one factor that is going to make possible lower rents than private enterprise can ever charge on new housing. There will also be federal grants in the form of annual contributions to supplement the loans, to be embodied in the contract of grant at the inception of the project, and to be paid annually for a fixed number of years. The subsidy may not be more than 45 per cent.

The prevailing rate of wages for all workers in all localities is clearly set forth in the bill.

The backing of President Roosevelt makes the passage of the bill virtually certain. "No other undertaking of the federal government in the past four years holds forth such certain prospects of business stimulation, economy, reemployment and social advancement," Senator Wagner declared. "When the housing program is in full swing, every \$1,000,000,000 worth of low-rent housing will cost the federal government less than \$20,000,000 per year, or less than 2 per cent."

Through the past four years many attempts have been made at wiping out the centers of crime and disease—the slums—and providing decent housing at rents within the reach of what are glibly called "low income groups." Frequently the two activities were not related. Tenement areas were demolished without considering where their displaced tenants were to go. Or great new developments were built, at costs which automatically placed the rent beyond the reach of slumdwellers, and in locations inaccessible to them, and the tenements continued to flourish.

Economical Slum Elimination

The city of Washington, however, now has a program in operation that will gradually, and economically, rehabilitate its slum areas and rehouse the slum dwellers in decent living quarters, where eleanliness, sanitation, comfort and space

Wagner bill takes slum clearance out of limits of dreams. Theories reviewed by our housing expert.

will have their own rehabilitating effect on health and character. And the cost in the long run will be virtually nothing, when the saving to the city in police, fire and health protection is considered. It may actually pay a profit—if the intangibles could be reckoned in it would certainly pay a profit. To date the Alley Dwelling Authority has not had to subsidize any project and if subsidies are made they will be contributed toward the cost of acquiring the site and not toward construction costs. Therefore this agency is gaining great respect for its methods.

When other cities set up their housing authorities to carry out the provisions of the Wagner Act the job that is being done in Washington undoubtedly will be studied and it may be widely copied. Therefore we considered the work of John Ihlder, director of the Alley Dwelling Authority, and his associates well worth a review for its objectives and methods, both practical and social.

Most of the slums of Washington are in its alleys—rows of cramped little houses 60 years old or more, never repaired, hidden from the street, flanked by garbage cans and trash heaps. The Alley Dwelling Authority was created to wipe out the alley slums. It has a revolving fund, it can buy, sell or rent property, build or demolish; and it set out with the idea of paying its own way. Its object is to get rid of all the alley dwellings and redevelop these areas so that they will be an asset to the community; and it has also accepted the responsibility of finding other homes for the

displaced alley dwellers. According to the District of Columbia building code, even the Alley Dwelling Authority cannot build dwellings in the alleys; it must open up the alley to the street, make a court of it, in order to build on the alley property. And there is another law, that provides that after June 30, 1944, no dwelling in an alley may be occupied—which is counted on as a powerful weapon in forcing owners of alley property to sell at a fair price. For its low-rent housing developments the Authority is not limited to alley property, but it does try to keep rents low enough to be within the reach of the displaced slum dwellers.

Rent Includes Construction Costs

However, Mr. Ihlder believes that rent should cover costs, particularly construction costs, and if it is too high for tenants to pay, their income should be supplemented through relief. Accordingly the Authority includes all of its costs in determining rent — site, construction, even an allocated share of the office overhead. Then it puts in the financing cost—a 60-year amortized loan. Then the maintenance, supervision and upkeep of the property; even an estimated percentage for vacancies. All of these costs come out of rent; yet by economical administration the Authority is able to rent its new, four-room and bath, brick row houses at about \$25 a month.

"At present we have a growing shortage of housing. That is the incentive—the burr under the saddle—for a government construction program," Mr. Ihlder said, as the Wagner Bill was introduced. "But if we concentrate on new construction, the minute vacancies begin to appear in privately owned dwellings the pressure to stop the program will begin, and it will become irresistible.

"I would like to see a housing program

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Alleys like these are disappearing in the Nation's Capital.

Revival of NRA Labor Program

By SOLOMON BARKIN

(Editor's Note: Mr. Barkin is well known to labor. He distinguished himself during the life of the NRA by his insight into, his courage and his mastery of labor problems.)

ITH the reconvening of Congress, the consideration of the desirability of re-enacting the NIRA in some form has become particularly pressing. The President of the United States has declared in favor of the adoption of a similar labor program and has drawn attention to the infractions of NRA standards by many employees. The industrial council composed of industrial and labor representatives and individual members of industry and labor has endorsed the principal elements of the former NRA labor program. Nevertheless, industrialists and cloistered economists warn us now in terms of a priori judgments in classical economic style against upsetting the applecart of recovery by such legislation. They who had cautioned us to seek recovery by means other than social and industrial reform are now asking us to steer clear of any governmental regulation of the terms and conditions of employment lest we interfere with the business recover which is under way.

On the basis of the two years' experience with the NRA it appears that we can approach more objectively the problem of whether we should regulate by law the terms and conditions of employment. The experience can both instruct us in the advisability of considering the revival of the NRA labor program and direct us in the development of the actual provisions of this new legislation. This discussion will concern itself primarily with the first issue.

The NRA labor program represented a unique experiment in American industrial history. Though the major subjects of its regulation—wages, hours and general labor provisions, and free and recognized labor representation—had previously been discussed and in some instances had been applied to small groups or areas, never previously had a complete and integrated program been undertaken which extended over such

*The author has submitted a report to the committee on industrial analysis entitled "The Labor Program under the NIRA" to appear shortly. It is a complete analysis of the character and experience of the NRA labor program.

A review of the present status of regulatory legislation in respect to labor.

a wide range of industry, representing some 26 million gainfully employable persons and covering the entire United States.

The real significance of the movement lay not merely in the fact that the movement for legislative control dating back for several decades culminated in the NRA, but also in that the labor program became part of a national recovery scheme intended to stabilize the terms of competition, eliminate the abuses in industry and stimulate recovery by increasing employment and maintaining wages on the basis of a shorter workweek. It represented a recognition by Americans that legislative action was necessary to control the blind economic forces which were leading to economic ruin and destruction of the moral, physical and social fibre of the country. The evidences of poverty and misery were no longer considered as exceptions to an otherwise satisfactory economic system, but as a primary cause for much of the economic distress and misfortune and the evidence of the need for economic reorientation and control. The NRA labor program endeavored to aid in recovery through reform and stabilization of the terms and conditions of employment, and to establish in time the permanent base for an adequately operating economic system, intended, as the pre-amble of the act declared, "to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries -to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources.'

Labor Laws Aid Stabilization

The realization grew during the NRA period that this system of regulation was necessary as a permanent part of our economic system. Employers, who had previously been dubious, now ob-

served the stabilizing effect of such regulations on competition. Though much was still desired in the way of definitive uniform basic labor prices, the advance was heralded by many industries, particularly those which were highly competitive. Industries in which semimonopolies existed were less prone to endorse this venture, as they were able to achieve considerable stabilization through their private understandings as to prices and production.

Labor representatives found in the instrumentalities of the NRA not only a method of improving the lot of the individual worker, of removing the abuses in industry, and of effecting general reemployment, but also a means of adding dignity to the status of the individual workers by announcing as public policy the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

During the NRA period, employment in NRA industries increased by some 2,055,000 persons, primarily because of the decrease in hours effected by the NRA, as production was declining during the period when this increase was effected. This was a new experience for

NRA, as production was declining during the period when this increase was effected. This was a new experience for American industry. After October, 1933, the increase in employment was relatively small as hours were not shortened any further, production decreased rather than increased and the codes provided for numerous exceptions, exemptions, and tolerances. The NRA codes resulted in the establishment of a basic workweek of 40 hours. While code provisions permitted employers to work beyond this base, usually up to 48 hours, the basic workweek became generally Workers recognized as the new norm. expected their salaries to be adjusted to this base and managerial activity was being adapted to it. A new shorter workweek had been established and was to be enjoyed as a new permanent level for weekly hours. This workweek was not formulated for emergency purposes of the depression, when there were some 13 to 15 million unemployed persons, but as a new norm to be observed both

during depression and normal periods.

The new wage regulations under the NRA were intended to set a bottom for all wages in an industry and to readjust the wage scale of all employees to the new basic workweek. All recognized that a new level of rates had to be de-

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The famous battleground of the NRA-U, S. Department of Commerce Building, Washington

Union Radio Men Heroically Stem Flood

By W. J. KELLER, L. U. No. 1, KMOX, St. Louis

THIS radio broadcast station, KMOX, played an important part during that disastrous flood whose crisis has just passed, and there is no doubt in our minds but that all of you at one time or the other during this period heard an announcement like this come forth from your loud speaker:

"The special events and feature service department of the Columbia Network, through the facilities of KMOX, St. Louis, now brings you a broadcast direct from the flood area."

That meant that the KMOX engineers were again doing their best in feeding to the Columbia Network of something like 100 radio stations from coast to coast another broadcast from some point in the danger zone of Illinois and Missouri, a first-hand and up-to-the-minute description of conditions. Checking over the log of this station we find that better than 20 15-minute programs were fed to the network and that over were carried locally and fed to Chicago. These network shows also were in a couple of instances piped by shortwave to Europe. First of all, let's introduce to you the men that make up the engineering force of this station, a 50,000-watt, full-time, clear channel station of the Columbia network, whose studios also are known throughout the country as the St. Louis studios of the Columbia Network, and from which daily programs are fed to the network, so one can see that this extra load meant a lot to the men that keep the works going, if we may use these words. This department of that station under Chief Engineer Graham L. Tevis is as follows:

Studio and field: W. J. Keller, night supervisor; W. E. Mansfield, day supervisor; R. W. Stetson, P. J. Shock, G. Sherman, L. W. Burrows, D. E. Mueller, H. C. Willoughby.

Transmitter: Tom Church, supervisor; S. A. Foster, H. C. Fischer, F. A. Fillmore.

Also during peak loads the studio men were aided by Earl Pallas of WEW.

Each and every man of this group had his hands full keeping on the air equipment which normally operates about 19 hours a day, sometimes almost 24, and in addition to the normal load, handling all of the details of these flood broadcasts; two men, L. W. Burrows and H. C. Willoughby, being detailed in the flood area. But all proved up to the standard set by the radio division of this local and carried on despite many a handicap.

James Burke, chief engineer of radio station KWK, was the only casualty that we have and are sorry to report, together with two of the announcers from that station; they, due to poor road conditions, experienced an auto accident that landed all three of them in the hospital. But at this time we are glad to report that Jimmy is out again and back on the job.

Work nearly 24 hours a day in special assignments saving life and alleviating suffering. Men went to hospital in crash-up.

KSD was represented in the flood area by Engineer Frank Castanie. Radio station WIL did not send any men into the flood area, but Chief Engineer Chal Stoup, of that station, and his crew did fine work in re-broadcasting distress messages from the flood zones. This same applies to Tom McLean and Al Bergtold, of WTMV, and Earl Pallas, of WEW.

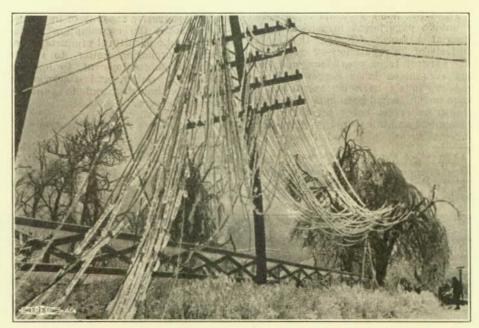
A word of praise must be given to the managements of the radio stations in the St. Louis territory who turned over every facility and aided the Red Cross and other relief agencies in securing money, clothing, necessities of living and in many other ways. Call letters of these stations are, namely, KMOX, KSD, WIL and KWK, of St. Louis, and WTMV, of East St. Louis. Also a non-commercial station of the St. Louis University, normally a daytime station, obtained special permission for night time broadcasting to relay messages and aid in whatever way they could. Special programs were presented by all stations, including all night Red Cross relief programs, to bring first hand news and employing every means possible to bring in the money needed by the Red Cross to carry on the relief work they were doing to aid the victims of the flood.

As a final effort the four commercially licensed stations of St. Louis, KMOX, KSD, WIL and KWK, pooled their tal-

ent, engineering forces and entire facilities to aid the mayor of St. Louis in successfully carrying out a gigantic relief performance for the benefit of the American Red Cross at the St. Louis municipal auditorium, where the entire proceeds were turned over to the Red Cross. This show began at 10:30 p. m. and lasted until 3:30 in the morning, each of the radio stations carrying the entire performance in an effort to reach the public that did not attend. In addition to the orchestras and talent of the radio stations, every major theater, hotel and night club in the city donated the services of their orchestras and entertainers to carry out the show.

Truly, one often thinks of a radio station as a commercial enterprise or as a means of entertainment, but time and again radio has proved itself a benefit to man in many other ways. Figure out if you can the overhead of these stations for the time they willingly and gladly gave to help—well, from one who knows, it meant many a dollar in addition to a lot of hard and extra work by the managements; that's why we say each and every one of them deserve a word of praise.

On Saturday afternoon, to be exact, January 23, things began to break and that afternoon the first crew left the studios headed for Charlestown, Mo., to establish headquarters there. This crew, made up of Special Events Director Jerry Hoeckstra and Engineer Larry Burrows, together with two of the station's announcers, was the first broadcast crew to arrive in the spillway sector of the flood area, Cairo-New Madrid, in southeastern Missouri. Headquarters were set up at Red Cross headquarters in the



This picture will give you an idea of the weather conditions—and during such a snow and sleet storm as this the KMOX engineers fed to the Columbia network their first program from Charleston, Mo., using the only line in service in southeast Missouri.



At the time this picture was taken the first break in the levee occurred in the Birdspoint-Cairo area on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River. It shows the first crew to enter this area in action—presenting a broadcast for the Columbia network

county court house at Charlestown and this was home and work shop for those men for 13 days, from which point all broadcasts were relayed on to the St. Louis studios and then on to the network.

A heavy sleet and rain storm hit that vicinity and in fact the whole territory between St. Louis and Charlestown, and that area around which broadcasts were to be presented from was completely tied up; but that didn't stop things, it just made the men try harder. In spite of the fact that at one time all communication facilities were out, the KMOX engineering department managed to get in service, thanks to the telephone company, and get their hands on the only line in service in southeast Missouri, and on Sunday, January 24, using this line that was in places hanging from poles that were lying in the mud and slush

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

By DOROTHY GODWIN

Dorothy Godwin, a member of the KMOX staff and the only woman commentator to broadcast from the flooded area of the Cairo-New Madrid spillway, from the Red Cross headquarters in the county court house, Charleston, Mo., where the KMOX-CBS microphones were installed, tells of her seven days in the flooded region as follows:

They told me, at KMOX, when I left for Charleston, some 175 miles from St.

Louis, to take an extra blanket . . they didn't know where I'd sleep. That was the beginning of the flood to me. And it was five hours later . . five hours of sleet and snow ... that the flood and all its desolation became my life for a time. Before Charleston everything was (Continued on page 128)

and in places hitting the frozen ground, managed to broadcast four programs from places in that vicinity, three of these going to a full network of CBS stations.

Look at the picture showing the sleet-covered lines on that telephone pole and you will realize conditions under which these were presented. Well, we will say that the voices coming over that line were heard, but that's about all, and every one of those crashes loud noises and heavy hums and singing noises all made the man in master control of the control room at St. Louis thank his lucky stars that the program went over, because each told him a story and putting all together it meant that any second that line would go out and that would be all for the time being.

(Continued on page 132)



A radio amateur. Much credit must be given these men, commonly called "Hams," for maintaining communication in the flood areas when all other facilities were out.



RIGORS OF WINTER ADDED TO FLOOD HARDSHIPS

Low Dams vs. High Dams—An Issue

TORRIS DAM is a high dam. Boulder dam is a high dam. The great dam at Bonneville is a high dam. These dams are designed not only to impound waters and keep them under control, but

to generate electricity.

Under the impetus of the destructive flood of the Ohio River, two Senators, Alvin Barkley, of Kentucky, and Robert Bulkley, of Ohio, have introduced a farreaching bill designed to erect many dams which would be effective in preventing repetition of the floods that laid waste principal Ohio and Kentucky cities.

The Barkley-Bulkley Bill, however, appears to stimulate the erection of low dams rather than high dams. Thus a

new issue is drawn.

75th CONGRESS 1st Session

S. 1440

In the Senate of the United States

February 10, 1937

MR. BARKLEY and MR. BULKLEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To provide for the control of the flood waters of the rivers of the United States, for the improvement of navigability of such rivers, for reforestation and conservation of natural resources, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Flood Control Authorities Act of 1937.

The Flood-Control Authorities

Sec. 2. (a) For the purpose of erecting, maintaining, and operating dams, reservoirs, canals, and other works to control destructive flood waters of the rivers of the United States, of improving the navigability of such rivers, of acquiring, by purchase, gift, cession, or condemnation, hill, overflow, or marginal lands to be used for cultivating timber, protecting wildlife, conserving and developing natural resources, and setting aside such lands as timber or game preserves or for public parks or recreational areas, there are hereby created the following corporations with authority and jurisdiction as hereinafter provided:

(1) A corporation to be known as the Great Lakes-Ohio Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the rivers flowing into the Great Lakes and the Ohio River and its tributaries, except the Tennessee

River and its tributaries;

(2) A corporation to be known as the Atlantic Seaboard Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the navigable rivers and their tributaries along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida;

Barkley-Bulkley Bill attracts nation-wide attention. Power possibilities played down. But 146 dams may be erected to control Ohio River.

(3) A corporation to be known as the Missouri Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the Missouri River and its tributa-

(4) A corporation to be known as the Arkansas Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the Arkansas River and its tributaries and all other rivers south of the Missouri River flowing into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico;

(5) A corporation to be known as the Columbia Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the Columbia River and its tribu-

(6) A corporation to be known as the Colorado Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the Colorado River and its tributaries and all other rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean south of the Columbia River; and

(7) A corporation to be known as the Mississippi Valley Authority, which shall have jurisdiction over the area containing the Mississippi River and its tributaries, except those tributaries of the Mississippi River which are within the jurisdiction of the Great Lakes-Ohio Valley Authority, the Missouri Valley Authority, and the Arkansas Valley Authority created by this section.

Boards of Directors of the Corporations

Sec. 3. (a) The board of directors of each such corporation shall exercise all the powers of such corporation. board of each such corporation shall be composed of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In appointing the members of each such board the President shall designate the

(b) The terms of office of the members of any such board first taking office after the date of enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the sixth year, and one at the end of the ninth year after such date of enactment. A successor to a member of the board shall be appointed in the same manner as the original member and shall have a term of office expiring nine years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(c) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy in any such board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such

(d) Vacancies in the board of any such corporation so long as there shall be two members in office shall not impair the powers of the board to execute the func-

(Continued on page 125)



Courtesy CCC

Flood Control Project in Vermont under government auspices.

Terry's Laughter Hides His Tears

By SHAPPIE

The day dies and the eerie wind of night Moans mournfully and low, Along that pathway of the fading light, The way we all must go.

—Cecil Francis Lloyd.

THE body, sewed up in a white canvas shroud with a shot at the foot, was brought up from below on a stretcher covered wid a Union Jack, which hid from view the silent figure beneath. It was about eight o'clock in the evenin', wid a light, misty rain fallin'. Gradually the propeller slowed down an' stopped. The uncanny stillness that followed whin the vibrations av the engines ceased, brought us all togither on the scene. A clergyman in white surplice stepped out from among us and, wid bared an' reverent head, intoned the burial service fer thim as are buried at sea. As he spoke the words av committal a door in the bulwarks was lifted up, the stretcher was slightly inclined outwards, an' the body, unseen, slipped down inta the sea wid a dull plunge. The engines slowly picked up their monotonous beat an' the passengers wint back to their games an' pleasures. But not me. I stayed alone, leanin' over the ship's side. In me thoughts I cud see that white shroud go shimmerin' down — down — down through thim cold, sunless depths, to come to rest at last, in that fearsome jungle at the bottom av the sea, an' the thought come to me, that somewhere, in that vast jungle, poor Micky's last remains was layin', an' I fancied I cud hear his voice—callin'—callin'—to me, an' sometimes, even now, whin I happen to wake up in the dead av night, his voice comes to me. I don't know why I'm tellin' ye this now, fer I've kept it to meself all these years, an' maybe ye'll think I'm soft-hearted now."

Soft-Hearted, Maybe

"If you call it gettin' soft-hearted, then I guess most of us are that way,'

"A man ud sure have to have a heart of stone if he didn't let his thoughts go back in memory to some of his old pals that have passed on, when's he's doin' a little, quiet thinking all by himself, isn't that so, Bill?"
"Yes," said Bill.

"Up to the time I met Terry I had plenty of black days, but after that great event in me life occurred, what with Terry gettin' into so much trouble, an' me gettin' him out again, we never had time to think of anything else, to tell the

"I allus thought yuh was a reg'lar fire-eater, Bill," said Slim, "an I guess it was a good thing fer Terry that he had you to protect him."

Bill gave a snort of disgust and said: "Terry could get into more trouble an' out again than any man I ever seen or heard of, but sometimes we had to jump quick to keep ahead of it."

Another episode in our talented lineman's "Chronicles of the Work World."

"Cease yer interruptin', Bill. Come on Terry," said Slim. "Well," said Terry, "we sailed along

close in to the coast av Labrador, an' av all the bleak, barren-lookin' lands ye iver saw, that beats thim all. All unbeknowns to us we had a famous passenger on board fer this place, an' whin I tell ye his name ye'll know all about

"Name him," said Slim.

"Sir Richard Grenfell, an' there's no finer man on God's green airth than him."

"You said it," said Slim. "He had everything that society an' position could give him in the Old Country, but he give it all up to go to the people in Labrador as a missionary doctor-an' they sure needed help-an' what he done, an' is still doin' fer them, has made his name famous all over the world. If we had more men like him an' fewer of the fightin' Irish, what a fine world this wud be, eh, Terry?"

"Well, Slim, human nature bein' what it is requires that a certain number av paple have to be p'leecemen, an' where ud yer p'leece be if it wasn't fer the Irish? Tell me that!"

"We all had a good look at Sir Richard. He had been on a lecturin' tour to raise more money fer his work-I guess he got all he asked fer, an' more, too. It was late whin a little launch, wid a dim lantern at her mast head, showed up in the darkness to meet our ship as she slowed down, but, oh, boy, how the paple cheered him whin he went down over the side an' boarded the launch an' sailed away to that cold, bleak shore. If this ould world was papled be men like him, nobody wud iver think about war, an' all this money that is bein' spent to provide ways and means to force common paple to go out an' murder each ither wholesale cud be used fer makin' work, so that paple cud be honest an' happy, an' thim as wanted war cud be put in gaol. We wondered why the boat seemed to run rather slow that night, but we found out in the mornin' that we was in the midst av an iceberg field. I counted fifteen big wans towerin' away up in the air like castles an' there was a lot more small ones. It was a little foggy at first, but a little later whin the fog lifted an' the sun come out, thim big chunks av ice was wan beautiful sight, all glitterin' in green an' white. Our last day we sailed up the River St. Lawrence, an' I mimber me to this day what pretty little villages an' towns lay along its banks. The buildin's was mostly white-walled, wid their red roofs showin' up beautiful forninst the background av the green trees."

Casey's story was interrupted by the

arrival of Ellen and Eileen.
"Well, well! Look who we have here," said Ellen, with a pleased smile. A general handshaking followed.

(Continued on page 131)



"Labor" Photo

Terry knew boats such as these.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted to the

Cause



of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVI

Washington, D. C., March, 1937

No. 3

The Court The important thing is not, what reform? The important thing is, why reform? In all the welter of controversy over the President's mild proposal to supplement the elder judges with younger judges, one can but be surprised at the bitterness and vigor of the opposition. Why, oh why, must the Supreme Court be considered sacrosanct?

For the American people, with its democratic tradition, the Supreme Court takes the place of king—kingship. Kingship is an irrational sentiment, a childish sentiment, which gives refuge, escape, from reality. Majesty is an instinct. Even democrats must have an anchor in their political lives.

Revealing, too, is it that lawyers are virtually all alike. Progressive lawyers are just as fulsome before the court as conservative. Lawyers dominated the Congress which made our Constitution. Lawyers usurped the powers that set the Supreme Court on its Constitution-interpreting career. Lawyers sit on the court. Lawyers will never reform the court. They love to bask in the gleam of hope—to see themselves in line to kingly succession.

To understand the court's situation, one needs to call a spade a spade. For a generation, the court has not been a court of law at all, in so far as labor and social questions go, but a policy-making commission. That's all—a policy-making commission. To speak of the President's packing of the court is to speak of a commonplace. In so far as labor and social questions go, the court has been packed for 30 years. It is packed now. Then, why shouldn't the President pack it, if this policy-making commission refuses to institute the policies that an overwhelming majority of American citizens voted for? When the Tories get back a sweeping majority again, they can repack it, and they will, don't be mistaken about that.

If we have a republic, let's have it—not a concealed oligarchy. Let's have our laws made by honesty and directness, not by back-door diplomacy. Let's modernize our national policy-making, and let the court go back to its primitive function of adjusting disputes between individuals and between states.

Railway Unions In a resounding resolution 16 of Respond the 21 standard railway labor organizations have endorsed the

President's proposal for the reform of the Supreme Court. This resolution states that "Never before in the history of our country has the power usurped by the Supreme Court to declare Acts of the Congress unconstitutional become so dangerous and oppressive. Seldom in the history of mankind has any people been confronted with so clear-cut an issue, of such tremendous importance to the future, as that raised by President Roosevelt in his message calling for legislation to reform the federal judiciary."

Labor, more than any other group in the nation, is aware of the injustice heaped upon this nation by court decisions. Long before the court became a national issue, labor suffered by outrageous decisions that nullified laws passed by Congress, guaranteeing labor's elementary rights.

Is Social Security in Jeopardy? The Social Security program has reached the stage of compliance. Business men, flanked by high-priced lawyers, are taking liberties with the law which de-

mand instant attention not only of the Board and the Treasury Department, but of the U. S. Department of Commerce as well. The Board took notice of the situation late in February when it warned employers against distributing unauthorized questionnaires purported to be required by the Social Security Board and intended to disclose employees' union affiliations, religion or other personal affairs. There is nothing in the Act or the rulings of the Board or the rulings of the Treasury which could possibly permit employers to use the questionnaire as a snooping tool. Employees have the right to refuse to disclose such information to employers and should take such rights.

Non-compliance does not cease and does not quit at this point, however. There is evidence that employers are collecting too much from the payroll of some employees, that they are putting on a tax for handling charges and following general tactics that exceed the spirit and letter of the Social Security Act. Employees can help police the Act and should do so.

It may well be that there is a concerted movement on the part of reactionary employers to undertake to make workers sick of Social Security by heaping upon them inconvenience and irritation. Labor must not lose sight of the fine large goals of Social Security, and understand that eventually rebellious employers will be brought to compliance, even if it takes an amendment to the Act to do so. It should be pointed out also that NRA failed largely because employers made it fail. Social Security must not be allowed to fail for the same reason. Compliance must be secured.

Going Building trades unions which did such ex-Forward cellent work in bringing to the attention of Congress the need for low-cost housing and slum clearance can preen themselves on the fact that Senator Wagner has introduced a new housing bill destined to bring about the appropriation of billions of dollars for a social program. The bill, as labor advised, will create a United States housing authority by combining all the scattered housing activities of the government. The bill will permit this housing authority to make grants to state and local housing authorities which in turn meet certain standards. One of the standards will be the payment of prevailing wages to all workers in all localities which engage in this work.

The bill provides that the federal government will make contribution to local groups meeting certain conditions. It is expected that 375,000 family unit dwellings will be built in the next four years at the cost of a billion and a half dollars. This will not only provide work for depressed building trades but will meet an increasingly vexed problem of providing proper and decent shelter for many families.

It is a well-known fact that this great rich country has been tardy in providing decent homes for at least one-third of its population, and it is more than likely that one-half of American citizens do not know what bathrooms, electric light, light and air, and other common decencies are in their homes.

Old-Time Edward Nockels, a member of this ormember ganization for many years, has passed over the ridge of the hill beyond the horizon. He had won a distinguished place for himself in the labor movement as long-time secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

During recent years he devoted himself passionately to the furthering of labor's cause in the radio field. As manager and directing head of WCFL, the Voice of Labor, in Chicago, he has built a monument for himself which physically expresses the esteem and regard that thousands of trade unionists have for his life and work. He was in harness like so many other labor leaders to the last, passing out of the picture as he entered it—a warrior in the cause of his fellow workers.

Man's That exploring scientist with the unpronounceable name, Dr. Alex Hrdlicka,
anthropologist of the Smithsonian, has
made a new important discovery. Men grow physically until they are 40; some men grow until they are
50 and 60. "There now exists sufficient evidence to
show that the growth and development of the body
as a whole, and of many, if not all, of its parts is not
fully accomplished by what generally is regarded as

the reaching of maturity, but proceeds more or less in the adult stage." This, then, in so far as the body is concerned. It is more than likely, and psychologists support this view, that the mind may go on developing long after the body ceases its growth. This places the limit of man's "learning" age at the door of the tomb. In short, not at six, or 12, or 21, does one graduate from apprenticeship to life, but never, if a person so chooses. Schooling can proceed along the avenues, and in the direction, that a man selects. This no doubt accounts for the fact that many men do distinguished work in a new field after 50.

Worker's education proceeds upon the foregoing assumption. It is important—never so important as now, when the world changes swiftly, and old concepts melt away before a new sun.

Building Unions are not built overnight. They a Union neither resemble skyscrapers, locomotives, automobiles, nor crops. They are made of an uncertain, unpredictable human element. Not even an army offers a good parallel, because union men are required to think, to reason, and to forecast. Merely to take orders is not a union man's business. Mechanical wheel and turn under the bawling of a top-sergeant's directions is not enough.

Physical presence of workers in an organization; names entered on records; payment of dues; going out on strikes—these are but the beginnings of organization. What is more essential is psychological mobilization; something must happen to men's minds; a union man must come into harmony with a great tradition, feel a part of it, and learn to go along with it; a union man must "belong."

A union is not an assembly of \$30-a-week capitalists. To herd individualists into an organization is not enough. Attitudes toward co-operation must become habitual. Until they do, the organization is likely to become more like a mob, or at best, a rotarian convention, than a union.

How long will it take to make a union depends in large part upon the union material which is to go into it; and at the same time how much countereducation the new union heads can supply to offset the all-pervasive propaganda of the boss. It is likely that it will take five years to build any kind of organization, and perhaps longer. A union must prove it can live through depressions, as well as survive the fire of the boss' educational campaigns.

And just as we cannot build a union in a day, we cannot unbuild a union overnight. Unions grow; they are not manufactured. They are made of human men and women. Such material cannot be shaped like sticks and stones. It must adapt itself to a great ideal—yes—a great ideal—the ideal of co-operation; the ideal that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.



WOMAN'S WORK



SUPREME COURT REFORM BIGGEST ISSUE OF YEAR

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THERE was a bang that could be heard from coast to coast as the President exploded his bombshell of Supreme Court reform last month. With the ink scarcely dry on his oath of office, Franklin D. Roosevelt plunged into the waters of a fundamental controversy. His proposal is so novel that some of his adherents are still shocked. As we go to press Washington newspapers are conducting a private poll of the Senate, to discover whether the President's bill, which has been pushed to a "must" position on the calendar, can enlist enough support to be passed.

One source of support placed behind the President's proposal almost immediately was that of organized labor. At its quarterly meeting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor voiced its approval and announced that it would enlist the aid of every affiliated union, state federation and central body, stating that: "The realization of social and economic advancement could be promoted better through the acceptance of the President's recommendation, rather than through the slow, tedious process of a constitutional amendment."

As adherents lined up on both sides of the controversy, it was apparent that one camp might be titled Reaction, the other Progress. It is progress of a sort that presses toward an ideal step by step, never neglecting any small gain that can be made, rather than trying to reach its goal at one bound. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's critics complain that his proposal is political expediency. It does not deny to the court the right to pass on constitutionality of legislation. It merely sets up the machinery for a quicker, more representative decision.

What the President called for was this: When Supreme Court Justices and other federal judges reach the age of 70, unless they retire, the President shall have the power to appoint an extra, younger judge, with the further proviso that the Supreme Court may be increased to 15 members instead of the present celebrated "nine old men." To speed the course of legislation from the halls of Congress to the constitutional ruling by the Supreme Court which determines whether it shall stand or not, the President recommended that when federal judges rule that laws are unconstitutional the decision may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court, instead of having to be passed on by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, as is at present Another bill provides that federal judges may retire at full pay at the age of 70, voluntarily clearing the way for a younger appointee.

Newspapers have been devoting whole pages to letters from readers who felt they had to express themselves on this controversial issue. Arguments against the plan ranged from the assertion that the President would "pack" the court with his own appointees, pledged to o.k. New Deal legislation, to the objection that the new ten million dollar Supreme Court building was designed to accommodate nine justices only and could not be remodeled to admit more. Those backing the President declared that the court already had been "packed" with the appointees of former Republican administrations, planted on the bench for the remainder of their lives; subject to no recall, and no authority except what Justice Stone called "our own sense of self-restraint."

That sense of self restraint was not strong enough to keep the Supreme Court from exercising its self-created veto between 1934 and 1936 on 13 major pieces of legislation, particularly designed for the benefit of farmers and wage earners, and to relieve a national emergency. Because of the slow-grinding machinery of courts this veto was not exercised until many months after the laws had been passed and the costly set-up for enforcing them organized and put in operation. These laws were generally desired by the majority of citizens; they were drafted and passed by their elected representatives, signed by their elected Chief Executive; yet five out of nine men, appointed years ago and insensitive to the will of the electorate, have the power to exercise an irrevocable veto on this legislation.

Moreover it has had a disheartening effect on Congress, and on those who were given the job of enforcing such legislation as the NRA and the AAA, to know that what they had done and were doing might so easily be destroyed by the courts; and the period between a ruling of unconstitutional by a lower court and the final ruling by the Supreme Court has been demoralizing to those administering the law.

Only the die-hards and those benefiting from the bulwark for property and privilege that the court constitutes, maintained that the present system is a just one. In the last Congress amendments to the Constitution were proposed, denying the courts the right to pass on constitutionality of acts of Congress. These amendments were not voted. The President did not throw his weight behind them. Since his proposals have been

made, the reason why he did not advocate an amendment is evident. It takes too long to get an amendment ratified. The federal Child Labor Amendment has been kicked around the state legislatures for years and has not yet achieved ratification, though it is hoped that this year's legislative sessions will finally bring it to approval. An amendment to limit the power of the Supreme Court might go the rounds of legislatures for a dozen years and then fail, while the impasse between Congress and the courts grew worse and worse.

What the President is aiming at is quick action productive of results. It may be said that he is resorting to political expediency, to "packing" the courts, that he is sacrificing an ideal in order to obtain an immediate benefit. Lincoln, Grant, and other Presidents did the same thing—they juggled the mem-bership of the Supreme Court in order to protect legislation they deemed necessary. Also, it is unfair, in a way, to intimate that age is the only ingredient that hardens minds in a rigid mold. Some men's minds have reached an impermeable deafness to new ideas at 30; others, including some of the present members of the Supreme Court, may pass three score and ten, still flexible, sensitive and

However, the way will be open for the Justices themselves to sacrifice for an ideal if they wish. The retirement law, providing for voluntary retirement at full pay of judges who have reached the age of 70, has already been passed by Congress, in advance of the more controversial measure, which may require a month or two of hearings. If a number of judges should avail themselves of the retirement privilege the President would be able to achieve the liberal majority on the court which he desires without increasing the membership to more than the present nine. Since he is a man interested primarily in results, he might thereupon drop the other proposals.

It is therefore open to choice by the justices whether they shall maintain the power and prestige the court has built for itself, at the price of individual withdrawal; or whether they value so highly their individual prestige and holy highness that they will cling to it, even though it is watered down with the addition of six extra appointees.

There is a bitter struggle ahead and it touches the right of every citizen—the principle of representative government. Organized labor has already taken its place on the side of progress.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Another year is underway to a good start and just what it holds in store for us all no one can quite foretell, but we, the auxiliary of Local No. 292, in Minneapolis, are looking forward very eagerly to making it 100 per cent in health, happiness and prosperity.

We have just elected new officers, so are really out to accomplish something with a lot of enthusiasm. All sister members are eager to co-operate to the best of their ability and encourage the officers and committees for their efforts in making their undertakings a success.

Of course you all know our auxiliaries are what we make them. If we prove to make them a success we can be extremely proud but if they are a failure we have no one to blame but ourselves, so let's all endeavor to keep a personal as well as social interest. I feel sure we will have the loyal co-operation of the majority of the members, those who are physically able to participate in social functions.

Every women's organization is condemned for its pettiness as well as praised for its generosity and we must keep harmony in our membership, for no progress can be made without it. We, the officers, must show a personal interest in order to expect the same from our sister members. However, we are looking forward to a very successful year for 1937.

A series of entertainments are underway by our new ways and means committee, which includes the following Sisters: Mrs. Robert Nelson, Mrs. Paul Bartholoma, Mrs. Morris Rice and Mrs. Harry Taylor. Our social chairman, Mrs. John Davies, is always on hand to co-operate with every social gathering and always more than willing to offer her assistance.

We have a membership drive on now and expect to increase our organization 50 per cent in the next few months. Every local union in the I. B. E. W. should not let another month roll by without making an effort to organize their every resource, which first and foremost includes their women folks, whether mothers or wives.

We would be glad to hear from some of our sister auxiliaries and exchange ideas on ways and means of entertainments and raising funds for the welfare of the organization.

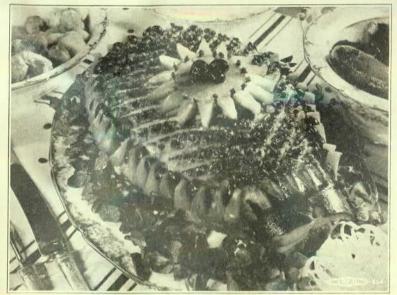
We are now making plans for a card party and evening of entertainment for March 5, and expect our attendance to be 100 per cent. We entertain our husbands and all members of Local No. 292 once every three months and a good time is always assured by our ways and means and social committee, which are always concocting some new form of entertainment.

We have just adopted a new auxiliary creed, which is as follows:

Forget the slander you have heard, Forget the hasty, unkind word, Forget the quarrel and the cause, Forget the whole affair because Forgetting is the only way. Forget the storms of yesterday, Forget the trials you have had, Forget the weather if it's bad, Forget the knocker, he's a freak, Forget him 'cause his mind is weak. Forget to ever get the blues—But don't forget to pay your dues!

MRS. GEORGE NELSON, President.

3807 Dupont Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Glorified Ham

By SALLY LUNN

A whole baked ham! It's something that most of us can't afford to have very often—it's expensive, and takes several hours to prepare. While we may have a slice of ham occasionally, or half a ham for a big dinner, a whole baked ham is a luxury that doesn't come often. That's why we like to dress it up when we bring it to the table, to give it the importance it deserves. And there are many decorations a caterer would use that can be applied quite easily by the housewife, at small cost, which besides giving the ham a very attractive appearance, really add to the toothsome flavor.

When I think of baked ham I just naturally think of pineapple. Its firm texture and distinctive flavor seem to be the perfect gastronomic accompanyment to the rich, pink slices. And if you will study the picture above you will see what a truly gorgeous effect it may have as a decoration. The daisy design on top is made of a pineapple circle fringed with wedges of pineapple, held in place with whole cloves, and centered with red cherries.

Then along the side of the ham is a border design of pineapple wedges alternating with cherries, all held firmly in place by toothpicks. With its green bed of watercress all around, you can just imagine what a colorful and appetizing appearance this platter will have. Maraschino cherries are expensive but you could very well substitute canned red pie cherries, by boiling them for a few minutes in a thick sugar syrup to give them just a bit more sweetness.

In the preliminary preparations, after your ham has been boiled or baked till tender, remove the rind and score the fat into neat little squares. Then allow to stand overnight with two cups of honey poured over it. The next day add to the honey about a cup of the syrup from a can of sliced pineapple, and a cup of ginger ale. Insert a whole clove into the center of each square scored in the ham. Place ham in an open roaster, turn oven heat very low, and bake, basting every 20 minutes, for an hour. Garnish with the pineapple just before serving.

Other pretty and flavorsome accompanyments for ham may be rings of pineapple heated in their own syrup, to which has been added a bit of spearmint extract and enough green coloring to give it a tint, and allowed to stand overnight or longer in the syrup. You might slip in a cube of red jelly in the center of each, or alternate the rings of minted pineapple with pineapple slices which have been colored and flavored with cinnamon syrup—just a handful of red cinnamon candies added to the hot pineapple syrup.

And when it comes to serving the leftover, cold sliced ham, I like hot candied pineapple rings with it. These are very easily prepared by dipping the slices in brown sugar, and frying them in butter, at a moderate heat.

If you prefer apples with ham, rather than pineapple, do try cinnamon apple cups, apples cored and simmered in a syrup in which red cinnamon candies have been dissolved.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Some of the Brothers may have missed an article in the February issue from this local. To those who did, the correspondent of L. U. No. 8, has an ironclad alibi for its nonappearance. When the time came to send the material in he was unlucky enough to make the acquaintance of Dame Fortune's daughter, Miss Fortune, with the result that he wound up in the hospital with an injured back. In that condition he had no ambition to do any bull throwing. However, while there he had a first class opportunity to observe the results of reckless and drunken driving. Among other cases was the following: A young married man, the father of four children, was the victim. He was coming home from a night shift at 2:30 a.m. He had just received the first decent pay he had had in over three years and was hurrying home to the good woman with joy in his heart. Now he would be able to get some of those things that had been denied her for so long.

At that hour in this town the night clubs are turning out their nightly quota of drunks. One of them, the kind who boast they "can drive better drunk than sober," crashed through a red light and knocked this unfortunate man for a row of pins. The drunk never stopped and nobody got his plate numbers. When they looked the victim's battered body over in the emergency ward it was found that he had a fractured skull, four ribs smashed, a leg broken, besides internal injuries. For seven long days he lingered in an unconscious state, while his poor wife stayed at his bedside, hoping against hope. finally the Ruler of all Destiny took pity on him and ended his sufferings. The bereaved wife was left to care for four small children, ranging in age from six months to five years. His insurance had lapsed due to the depression and he got buried by a charitable organization. This particular hospital at that time was filled to capacity with auto accident victims. It would be the best thing in the world if all of these reckless drivers were forced to spend a couple of weeks at the bedside of their victims and watch their sufferings. Brothers, be a little more careful when you drive, and don't drive when you drink.

The Building Trades Council has begun its long-planned drive to clean up the home building situation. This phase of the building industry has been a pain in the neck in Toledo. But from results obtained through mass picketing of jobs this month in the residential district it looks as though the bad spot will be washed up. It took some time to clean up the downtown end, but this end shows signs of a clean up much sooner. At the present time there is a \$2,000,000 small house project under way and that's where the pickets are doing their best work.

One of the boys, "Bang Bang" Lewinski, was pleasantly surprised on St. Valentine's Day when the whole gang decided to send him their loving regards.

Fortunately, this city has no flood problem to worry about this winter. It has been an open winter here and the ice didn't stay long. The good thing about the flood situation in this state is that antiquated electrical installations are replaced with the modern type, and that creates work. We have had a very good winter here so far as work was con-

cerned. Most of the boys were lucky and lost little time. For once some other city occupied the front page with us in the strike news. But that's all over the dam now and we are looking for a better year than last. Hoping all the Brothers can look forward to the same, I will wind up here.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

February being the short month, I almost forgot my duty. However, I will try to compose a few short lines. The members of my local would surely put me on the pan were I to miss even one issue, after furnishing me with this typewriter.

L. U. No. 18 has an assistant business manager employed. At present he is engaged in the effort of organizing the employees of the L. A. G. and E. Co., and from the applications that are being acted upon he is experiencing good success.

Now that the maritime strike is settled and is now past history, we have already begun to feel the pulse of prosperity. Commerce is moving once again, which means that all the smaller plants, as well as the larger ones that were closed down due to lack of raw material are now running at full capacity.

The number of our oil field workers should be materially increased due to the discovery of a new field, and the field in question is right here in the city limits. A bewhiskered geologist happened to come by and said, "Thar's gold in this ground in the way of crude oil," with the result that a lease was secured with the commissioners of the harbor department, a well was drilled within 300 feet of this draw bridge where yours truly puts in his time. And just imagine our surprise when they brought in a 1,500 barrel gusher. Well No. 2, completed a few days ago, came in at 2,100 barrels, and right now the grand rush is on. It looks like all the oil operators in southern California have secured leases. rigs are springing up all over the mud flats. It will soon have the appearance of Signal Hill, in our sister city of Long Beach, Calif.

One thing on which we will have to compliment our harbor commissioners, in their contract with the companies they do business with they stipulate that all the motive power must be done with electric motors. This, in itself, means quite a lot of work for our electrical workers. It just so happens that this is one of the poorly organized districts of our municipally owned plant; otherwise this contract would be doubly beneficial. However, in the not-too-distant future we of L. U. No. 18, with the help of the maritime unions, expect to change this situation.

The harbor district, San Pedro and Wilmington, are fast closing their doors to the non-union workers, both male and female. The sooner the door is closed, the better it will be for all concerned.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hello, my friends and Brothers! The subject of communism is becoming a significant question of government. There are some persons in every community who naturally favor new plans and changes. They hold that it is

desirable to improve the government and that no government is so good that it may not be better. These are the progressives. Men are sometimes progressive because they are wise, far-sighted and courageous, and sometimes communistic because they are fickle and love

The ideal or best possible citizen is conservative and progressive. He prefers the old and familiar methods of government as long as they continue to render good service, but he is perfectly willing to listen to any plan which promises better service. He is cautious in trying political experiments, but fearless as soon as he sees that the change is right. The men who founded our republic were at the

same time wise and brave.

The Communist Party today has 80,000 actual members as compared with 30,000 in 1935, 24,000 in 1934 and 10,000 in 1930. Fiftyfive per cent of the membership is American born, whereas in 1930 only 10 per cent were native Americans. A large number of these members are in the trade unions and should be weeded out. It seems that since the recognition of Russia, America has witnessed a rapid increase in the promotion of communistic ideas.

After the above figures run through your mind, a question may occur to you, such as: Well, what is there about these figures that makes them so vital? It is not the figures, it is the people they represent. People who are promoting damnable, deceiving communistic principles to break down our democratic government are to be found in some of our best institutions. These people may be a small number in comparison to the rest of the nation, but nevertheless the minority in some institutions can do much harm, especially if they are free to put into play at will underhand tactics like those of the mouse that gets into the kitchen cabinet and destroys the food. The Communist, like the mouse that destroys the food, poisons the minds of the people, which is the good of the government.

I'll ask: What true American in this Godgiven land can find a deceiving interpretation in our constitutional set-up and agree on communistic principles? What country on this earth gives its people the extensive rights that are available to the people of our nation? What betterment, if any, or advantages for the people, would be gained should a communistic government prevail within our nation? Let's give it a brief consideration. We would become inferior because of the denial of freedom of speech, of the press, and the free exercise of religionwhich to my mind is about 50 per cent of the backbone of any civilized nation. This would undermine the fine moral understanding which we now exercise.

The right of freedom of speech can not, of course, in any sense be construed as absolute. If a person should say everything he thinks during the course of a day, he would be considered a fool. There is reason in all things. In this country a person may say anything he pleases, provided what he says is not defamatory to the extent of being libelous, slanderous, or contrary to public morals. If what you say or write is true in fact, you are within your rights to make it known at your

The principles governing freedom of the press are the same as above. No person may

print matter that is libelous, slanderous or against public morals, but in case the subject matter is true in fact it may be printed. There is no government censorship of the press in our country, except in time of war.

Freedom of speech or press benefits all people in that it enables them to be cognizant of current events and to familiarize themselves with matters of public interest. free print or speech in Russia and be rewarded by facing a firing squad. Just the other day in a communistic country an inexperienced laborer was forced to operate some machinery in order to help his country win its objective. The person, although afraid, did not dare reveal the truth that he was not competent to do the job required of him. It was known by the authorities that he did have a little experience, but the man in question knew he did not have enough experience to carry out the orders of his superiors. He was, therefore, forced to submit against his better judgment and do what was asked of him. Be that as it may, the machinery went up in smoke and the man was tried and found guilty of sabotage, the punishment for which is to face the firing squad. Even if this man had revealed the truth, it would have been the same-sabotage. The government would have believed the man to be guilty of obstructing the progressive interests of the country without allowing him the right to prove his incompetency.

In this great country of ours it is not sabotage, it is inexperience and carries only the penalty of discharge, or perhaps being forced to make good the damage—and not to face the firing squad.

We also have, as you know, a judicial system as a redress to protect any person or persons from being forced to do or not to do a particular thing against their will.

Another bad feature of communistic government is the common ownership of property. No person can own property in fee In other words, every person in a communistic country has a common right to all property. They may enter upon any land at their election to fish, hunt or perform any other type of trespassing without permission. They have no privacy. We have in this great country of ours fee simple ownership, which in its strict sense is the right of a person to possess, use, enjoy and dispose of at will anything that can be the subject of ownership, to the exclusion of all other persons. Any person entering upon your property, without your permission, or violating these rights without due process of law, would be held in violation of the law. You may enjoy your property as you choose, provided you do not injure any other person or his property. You can readily see that under a communistic government what belongs to you belongs to the other fellow, which to my mind has a tendency to weaken the morale of the people. Why should we spend our time at vocational training to further our mechanical ability when the unskilled would receive as much for their work as would a skilled worker? Under our present government anyone may choose his own trade or profession and if he does not like it, he may change. He is free to work hard or not, he may make his own bargains and set his price upon the value of his labor or his products. He is free to acquire property to any extent, or to part with it. If anyone by working harder, or by his skill or intelligence can make better wages than his neighbor, he is free to do so and thereby provides a better living for himself and his family, and his neighbor is free to follow his example or do otherwise.

When men labor, earn and save or spend with freedom, they develop many moral qualities, such as patience, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, integrity and respect for others' rights. If a communistic government of the wisest men could manage and make laws that

READ

The why of mass production economics, by L. U. No. 329.

Good sense from Bill Conway by L. U. No. 8.

Eighth wonder of world by L. U. No. B-1004.

Nashville fights back by L. U. No. 429.

Progress in Twin Cities by L. U. No. 292.

More on the electrical code by L. U. No. 1105.

An electrical exposition promised by L. U. No. 48.

Neon school thrives by L. U.

New Orleans advances by L. U. No. 130.

Co-operation in the Tennessee Valley by L. U. No. 558.

Good standards in Galveston by L. U. No. 527.

Cincinnati's black Sunday by L. U. No. 212.

These letters form links in a chain of Brotherhood, which reaches round a continent.

would provide for everyone's necessities, then men would not learn to exhibit these qualities of manhood so well as they do by being thrown upon their own resources.

Why should various trades organize if we are to receive the same compensation as the unskilled, or why should we organize at all under the communistic rule? Let us stick to the democratic method and stamp out the communistic principles and people.

In carrying out the methods of protection and welfare under which it is lawful for workmen to combine, we may quit work altogether by a strike movement. Unless we be under contract, we may quit work at our pleasure. When workmen have the right to strike, that is when they are not under contract, the fact that they simultaneously avail themselves of the right does not render the act of quitting work criminal or sabotage. And the members of a trade union may, by peaceful persuasion, induce the employees of another to quit work and go on strike, provided the persuasion is not for an unlawful purpose; but, we can not unlawfully withhold property of another in order to force an agreement in accordance with our democratic principles of collective bargaining. When a group of workers takes unlawful possession property, which causes a restraint of trade, just as sure as God made green apples these workers will not win their objective.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Spring fever in February! Well, that is the kind of weather we have been having, so I might as well use it as an excuse for my own laziness. However, my own lack of industry has not prevented our local from increasing in membership as it approaches its ninth birthday. The bulk of its charter members are still with us and many The bulk of its new faces have been added since we received our charter. They say it is a sign of old age when we start looking back and counting the years, so we will discuss the present and the future for a while.

Washington is just recovering from the inauguration in which it saw Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal launched upon a second term. Launched is a good word; was that kind of a day. Just a little more rain and our President could have made the trip from the White House to the Capitol and back again in the presidential yacht. Yes, boys and girls, many pints and many silk hats were ruined on that historic occasion.

Speaking of silk lids recalls to my mind another lid that we will all be missing at the yard in days to come. I refer to that battered, dusty, prehistoric felt lid worn by Brother Johnny Floyd, our financial secretary since 1928. Brother Floyd has retired from Uncle Sam's service after a long career that took him to all parts of the navy yard as an electrician and all parts of the world as a sailor in Uncle's navy. Best wishes Johnny! Throw the alarm clock in the ash can and enjoy your retirement. Brother E. S. Welsh has fallen heir to Johnny's old job as financial secretary. He had no opposition from your press secretary. It looks like plenty of hard work to me. I'll stick to my scribbling. Brother Welsh is one of Brother Harvey Stevens' trouble shooters, so maybe

the job will look fairly easy to him.

Just now the air is full of talk concerning reorganization, but most of us are more concerned with the bill before Congress to raise our pay. The President favors it. Congress seems to and of course we are not opposing it. Most of us are would-be home buyers, and while our pay at the yard may constitute a living wage, it is hardly a homebuying wage.

According to President Roosevelt, the man who works is entitled to something to live for and not merely something to live on. Here's hoping that Congress takes the hint. We think they will. With decent pay for all the workers there would be no such things as over-production, and as a consequence no such thing as a depression. That's

my story, and I'll stick to it.
"If this be treason, make the most of it,"

as Patrick Henry would say.

CLARENCE DURAND.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

When the time arrives for our contributions to these columns we delve through these pages for an inspiration and we can always find plenty of good material for our subject. Now take Bachie, for example; there's a boy who really can talk on paper and write the way he feels. When a man can make you understand plainly what he wants you to understand he's really gifted. His letters serve a very useful purpose in more ways than one and for us, a great inspiration.

At present L. U. No. 28 has some names on the idle list, but things really look promising for the near future. Quite a few men were again called to work on the B. & O. air conditioning program at Mt. Clare shops, for which thanks to the railroad local and Brother Doyle. A number of the boys are still in the

jurisdiction of L. U. No. 26 and some are trying to follow up on the flood reconstruction work.

Some of the boys are doing excellent and patriotic work. Possibly you will note in the next census figures of Baltimore a notable increase in the population. Among those participating in this noble work you will find Brother Ray Beck starts the year off with a baby girl; Reginald Lamont a girl, and memory fails us as to the rest of the boys. Evidently these boys do not care to leave the heritage of their trade to posterity and so they branch out by adding the female of the species to their families. Congratulations, and may the next ones file application for membership in the I. B. E. W.!

Baltimore went through the experience of a taxi strike. It was one of the kind you read about taking place elsewhere but not here. It was complete in almost every detail as to picketing, glass breaking, etc. It is over, but one of our former Brothers is in something of a jam.

The boys are still continuing their lessons at night, three hours per night, five nights per week—quite a grind, we say. The boys are still displaying their wonderful quality of stamina, are fighting on, to the great credit of L. U. No. 28 and the I. B. E. W. Such a spirit is rare in the ordinary run of the mine school. Continue the good work and the reward in store will prove worth the effort.

Brother George Repp has a musical genius in his family. The Brother admits it and does not care who knows it. Yessir, his son can coax some real harmony out of an innocent guitar. We suggest the worthy Brother put all the facts on a record or have it electrically transcribed so that he can run it off without any effort and to the benefit of the public.

Brother Campbell Carter can now qualify as a lumiline expert. Ask him to demonstrate his famous handshake.

Brother Bill Selway is furnishing his service to Uncle Sam at greatly reduced rates. Bill is in the Q. M. C. and spending his time in Honolulu, an ideal place to be about now. He looks right good in uniform but tells us there are no grass skirts on the girls. You'll find the skirts in the store windows only. We'd like to trade Bill a hickey for a palm tree any old time. Bill says his hardest work is planning which palm to rest under. Resting is the hardest work he does. Some people have all the fun. It ain't right!

Well, the officers are still doing themselves proud and proving a benefit to L. U. No. 28. Keep up the good work and maybe Eddie, Brownie and Griff Co. will dish out the beer or else put it where it belongs. How those boys can put it, too!

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor

Well, Mr. Editor. I have sort of a hunch that you have almost forgotten there is such a local as No. 48, due to the fact, of course, that our JOURNAL correspondent has failed to send any news to you for quite some time. I wouldn't say that he has lacked material to write about, rather it is just one of these things that you keep putting off from day to day and consequently never get done.

This past summer it looked very much as though recovery was really on its way here. The proverbial corner seemed to have been located and every one was in fine spirits. The power companies were selling electric ranges and hot water heaters by the dozen, and as an inducement for the customer to buy, they were wiring the houses free of charge. With very few exceptions, these installations were given to union electrical contractors. Everyone was hoping this would last, but like most good things in this workaday world, they

usually come to an end just as we get used to

September 1, the free range wiring campaign was discontinued, and with first one thing and then another, and lastly the weather, the number of names on our idle list increased until at the present time we have quite a number of good mechanics waiting for something to break. Of course the Bonneville Dam has given employment to lots of men, and the electrical workers have had their share, but our winter weather has slowed things up considerably. A couple of weeks ago the Columbia River was frozen over in a few places, something which was very unusual for this part of the country. Prospects for work this spring, though, look rather cheer-ful, but we're not buying any 10-story buildings or gold bricks on the strength of it yet.

However, we are looking forward with much interest to the electrical exposition which Portland expects to hold in 1938. This fair will be opened at the completion of the Bonneville Dam and we believe it will be the best electrical exposition ever held.

I am enclosing a picture of three of our members which was taken during the construction of the new radio tower for KALE. They read from left to right: L. C. Potts, C. A. Knight and Ted Kooreman. Brother Kooreman, who is well known in Chicago and Des Moines, Iowa, is manager of KALE. He superintended the construction of the new tower and had a union clause inserted in the contract which made everything 100 per cent union.

This tower is located on top of the 10-story Weatherly Building here, and is 180 feet high, making a total of about 300 feet in the air. It has two 200-watt lamps on top in flashing beacon and two 100-watt lamps at the 120 and 60 foot levels. Although KALE is not the largest, it is one of the best equipped and most popular stations of its size in Portland.

Many of our members have expressed a wish that more locals would participate in the correspondence section of the JOURNAL, and I hope this bit of news may serve to stimulate other tardy locals, like ourselves, to action.

J. H. LAKE, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 68. DENVER, COLO.

We are going to pen a few lines upon a subject which, though not strictly related to the problems of labor, may possess interest to the observing readers, particularly so, be they Coloradans.

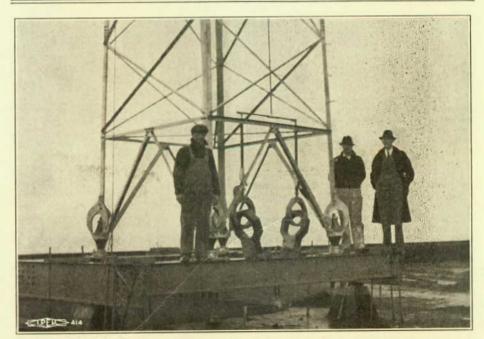
An electrician from Wilmington, Ohio, touring the West, called upon us last summer and desired to know in what manner our fair city paid honor to the memory of the great American, him for whom we named our city—James W. Denver.

In a very substantial manner, said I, and vainly trying to recall what that manner might be, stated further, Denver is a mile high, miles ahead and does nothing by halves. I grant you much, said our insistent tourist, but I was raised in Wilmington, my parents, my grandparents, and other residents greatly valued the friendship and recognized the remarkable achievements of their fellow citizen, Jim Denver, and it is quite natural I should search your city for some outstanding mark of respect for the memory of the one whose name your city bears; the sum total of my search has resulted in locating upon the walls of the city museum a picture of that august gentleman, and in the state museum another likeness.

In answer to queries, the state historian, whose reception was very courteous, just as graciously explained, "Inasmuch as there is no record of James W. Denver having ever visited this vicinity, perhaps no one gave thought to doing further than displaying his picture."

My tourist friend apparently gave our city much more than the once over, for he forcibly reminded me, "There are statues of foreign poets in your city park, an attractive pioneer monument downtown, cowboys and buffaloes of bronze and granite in the civic center; Buffalo Bill's grave atop scenic Lookout Mountain, where one may look for miles out upon the plains, with Denver seemingly in this rarefied mountain atmosphere, but a stone's throw away; and still naught but several pictures hung in obscure places for those seeking to 'Know the West.'"

Well, we decided, at my suggestion, to



At the new radio tower of Station KALE, Portland, Oreg. Left to right: L. C. Potts, C. A. Knight, and Ted Kooreman. Brother Kooreman is manager of KALE and had a union clause inserted in the building contract, which won the approval of L. U. No. 48.

visit the city library and browse through the history of Colorado to ascertain how prominent a personage Jim Denver had been. Following is a summary of our find-ings: Born 1817, Winchester, Va.; the fam-of whom Captain (War of 1812) Patrick Denver was head, moved to Wilmington, Ohio, in 1830. Son Jim became a school teacher, studied law, graduated Cincinnati Law School, practiced law, edited Democratic newspaper, Xenia, Ohio. In 1846 he recruited and captained a company, serving with distinction to the close of the The '49 gold rush to Cali-Mexican War. fornia beckoned him while editing a Platte City, Mo., newspaper; he served his new habitation as state senator, then secretary of state and history relates, then became a prominent and useful member of the U. S. House of Representatives from California; President Buchanan then appointed him Commissioner of Indian Affairs and it was somewhat later, when, as acting governor and secretary of Kansas Territory, a large domain west of the Missouri river, that Denver sent commissioners to new Rocky Mountain gold country," where they established a community and maintained law and order. In 1861 President Lincoln, unsolicited, appointed him brigadier general commanding all volunteer troops from Kansas; he and they served with distinction in Sherman's forces. General Denver died in Washington, D. C., and history further states: This grand gentleman, six foot, two, of fine proportions, who possessed a remarkably genial nature and dignified commanding appearance, was laid to rest in a tomb at Wilmington, Ohio.

Apologies were tendered our tourist friend for truly, here was a full life, a broad life, significant of the great expanse of the West. Scholar, teacher, lawyer, publisher, traveler, gallant military leader, statesman. Noble accomplishments all.

Well, I presumed the incident of looking for memorials was closed, but these tourists have a manner that is persevering; while viewing the scenery they apparently take mental views also, so naturally, I wasn't surprised at the next query, delivered thus: "I hear that a wealthy pioneer who recently passed away stipulated that \$100,000 designated by his will, be expended upon a suitable memorial to a beloved friend who preceded him in death, namely, Former Mayor Robert W. Speer."

Yes, it is true, Mr. Chucovic left this princely sum for that very purpose out of respect for a lifetime of friendship with "Bob" Speer, as he was affectionately known. Former Mayor Speer was truly an outstanding public official, an architect by nature if not by profession; a multitude of civic improvements of a beautiful and practical nature are the result of his vision and observation gleaned from extensive travel, coupled with a will to do, and a strong sense of duty toward his city of Denver. The commission appointed to formulate designs and erect this memorial, as yet, are not in concord.

I had about reached the conclusion this latter explanation would close the hunting season for memorials, but a parting shot upon the part of my visitor seemed necessary ere he would consent to close the incident.

Recently, said he, one of your daily papers devoted almost a half page to an article accompanied with several photographs de-scriptive of the other 15 towns in the United States having the name Denver. The descriptions, apparently received by sending questionnaires to the various postmasters presented interesting details concernpopulation, industries in that vicinity and how the towns came to adopt the name Denver. I wonder, said my somewhat perL. U. NO. 100, I. B. E. W.

Editor:

The Central Valley water project, a unit of which will be a dam on the San Joaquin River at Friant, 20 miles from Fresno, Calif., is, we believe, an assured fact. A much more assured fact to the Brothers that would rather float than swim than to the members that live here and have tried, without a great deal of success, the last few years, to make a living.

Electrical workers are already moving in on us with unreliable and unfounded information of jobs to be had at the dam.

The facts are these: A dam will undoubtedly be built, not another Boulder Dam, but a comparatively small one as dams go. The date of actual construction is problematical. It will unquestionably be many months before more than preliminary work will be done and any work available for electricians.

We always have and always will be glad to help any Brother that drops in on us, but with 50 per cent of our membership now out of work it will be impossible for us to take care of those who are flocking in here in anticipation of work that probably will not materialize for a year or two.

We do not wish to be placed in a position where we will have to build a fence around Fresno, but such will be the case if the moving Brothers do not detour this city until such time as there is work for them.

This is a project for the betterment of local territory and we believe the local craftsmen are entitled to the work until such time as we are in need of outside help. When and if that time comes we will let it be known. Until that time please give the local men a break.

This letter is not the dream child of an overly excited member, but was duly voted upon and authorized by Local Union No. 100 at its regular meeting February 10, 1937.

Please stay away from Fresno until we need you.

C. H. FOWLER.

turbed visitor from Wilmington, and this is my final quiz: Were those postmasters informed fully or in part concerning the noble accomplishments of that august gentleman for whom Denver, Colo., was named?

We hope they were; fully.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor:

By the time you receive this WORKER, the first skirmish in our fight for a license law will be over. The hearing before the committee of the state administration was held March 3. Every electrical worker should get behind this legislation and put it over with a bang. The passage of this act will strengthen the present inside license law. The day of the public utility company making linemen, operators, cable splicers in a few weeks or months, as the demand may arise, should be past. Brothers, let's go to town on this license law. all have a job to do; let's do it. Contact your Senator and Representative, ask him how are we going to be recorded on Senate 125? Let him know you expect him to favor this legislation. If he does not go along, let him know you are going to work for his defeat at the

next election. Let him know labor's slogan is "Remember our friends, and defeat our enemies." If everyone does his part this law will be on the statute books of Massachusetts this year, so what do you say, will you do your part?

Our next show will be held on Friday night, April 9, 1937. Our officers and committees are working very hard to make the shows a success, and the comments of everyone who has attended our last two are very favorable. Now these shows are being run to raise money to defray the expense of the license law fight, such as bills for printing, notices, publicity, etc., all legitimate expenses that go with such These bills must be paid. The coma project. mittee decided on this means of raising funds instead of an assessment. This action was endorsed by the local at our meeting in November, 1936. So. Brother, it's up to you, each and every member should either purchase two tickets or dispose of two tickets. It's a good You will never regret it! investment! let it be said we have any slackers in L. U.

Our committee reported on the passage of another trolley bus line, making three these lines waiting for construction this spring. I see in a Boston newspaper, an "el' official predicts trolley bus will eventually replace all car lines. Oh boy, what line work! How about it, Brothers, are we going places, or are we going places? Just think, Brothers, a short time ago they were predicting the lineman operator, etc, was all done, the gasoline bus would take the place of the street car. Our officers went to bat and now see the result, did they strike out? Oh, no, they came through as big leaguers. How about it? Were they right or wrong in this fight? O. K., let's get behind them in the license law fight! They won't let you down, are you going to let them down?

We have had quite a sick list, I am glad to report Brothers E. R. Taylor, Joe Quinn, Past President Wrenn, John H. McDonald are back to work. Brothers George McKenney, Drapeau, Dan McEachren, George McLeod, Louie Cassassa, Alec Chisholm, Bill Flanagan, are still on the sick list. Hope you will soon be with us. Brothers.

Guests at last meeting from Locals No. 396 and 674. Come often, Brothers, always glad to have visitors.

Guest speaker was Senator Carroll who gave the Brothers an interesting talk and sure gave something to think about. Come often, Senator, your cheery words were as the sun breaking through on a cloudy day.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Quite some time has passed since any news from New Orleans has appeared in the JOURNAL.

We are, nevertheless, very much in existence. We have been going along with more or less prosperity for the past year, and the coming year shows promise of being a fair one also.

There is no extensive construction work on the market, but WPA projects, etc., but it all Incidentally one WPA project is a \$12,000,000 hospital.

I read an article some time ago regarding a radio station to be or is now being operated by members of L. U. No. 349, of Miami, Fla. Success to you and your new enterprise, Brothers, and best wishes to Brother Hatcher. Yours truly spent a very enjoyable few weeks in Miami last year and if any comparison can be made it is truly God's country.

To get back home, New Orleans has been holding its own in weather and so far we have had a winter of summer and the temperature reached a new high for January at 83 degrees.

Local No. 130 in its past election re-elected all of its previous officers, and believe you me, folks, our business manager, Brother C. R. Tschirn, is a real live wire and is in his second term. He has been instrumental in completely organizing the neon and sign shops and under very excellent conditions. Here's wishing him continued success.

The above news brings me once again to Florida, regarding the classes of neon tube bending sponsored by the International at the Florida State University, and it's a great step for the betterment of the neon tube industry, and those members that can and do not take this course of instruction are certainly missing the chance of a life time.

H. L. LLOYD.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since L. U. No. 151 has had a letter in the JOURNAL. As the maritime strike has been settled and all workers are back on the job things are beginning to move. Through the duration of the strike which was about three months, there was no sabotage, nor very little, if any, serious trouble on the water front.

And, as expressed by the delegates from the maritime workers' reports at the Labor Council they are very well satisfied with the results and glad to get back to work.

We hope the settling of the waterfront strike will bring about the settling of the warehouse strikes and all of the others.

On January 30, there was an election of the Labor Council. There were 428 ballots cast, the largest vote they have ever had. Most of the old timers held their own, still there are a good many new faces.

Delegate Vandeluer from the platform men of the municipal railway, after serving as president of the council for four years, did not try for any office at this election. A very able young man who was vice president for the past year, Brother Jack Shelly of the bakery wagon drivers, will preside this year.

There will be on the ballot March 9, a proposal for distribution of the Hetch Hetchy power, and as usual most of big business is opposing it. We will have one advantage that it will be revenue bonds and will only take a majority where obligation bonds take a two-thirds majority.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I have no desire to make a serial of our recent misfortune here in Cincinnati and vicinity. Having centered entirely on this major catastrophe in my previous contribution to the WORKER causes me to feel that further discussion may become boresome to those who review my copy.

However, it still rates as number one in topics of interest around our family fireside and also in public places where friends gather for general conversation. Above all, it furnishes excellent material for your humble servant who always finds it extremely difficult to compile copy suitable for publication in a periodical which is rapidly becoming recognized as a valuable asset to any one's library. Be that as it may, it was just one month prior to this writing, or to be exact, on January 24, we experi-enced "Cincinnati's Black Sunday."

On Saturday eve everyone retired after hearing the good news that Old Man River had about decided to retreat back to its bed and quit bothering us. It had only climbed two inches throughout the entire day, which had swelled the steadily rising waters to its record stage of 73 feet, and word was passed out that the large volume of water had run its course. In reality our troubles had just begun, as we were greeted with a heavy snow storm which later turned into rain that fell in torrents the remainder of the night and throughout Sunday.

It was this Sunday that Cincinnati seemed

to go completely haywire.

About this time the old river, following its brief rest period, decided to continue on its journey. Higher and higher it mounted destroying mostly everything in its path until it finally reached the stage of 80 feet. Since my last writing this all-high mark has been severely contradicted by many good authorities who claim that by actual measurement the final stage was 83 feet.

On this day street car service was discontinued at noon. Electricity was supplied only under most rigid restrictions. Water was shut off at 7 p. m. and the public notified that until further notice, water would be rationed daily only between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m.

Over a three-mile area of West End the \$1,500,000 fire started, burning tank after tank of oils and gasoline. All firemen were called out for continuous duty. The entire police force were placed on two shifts instead of the customary three. The government rushed coast guard boats to the city, manned to capacity. All of this and much more started on the day which most of us will have a hard time forgetting, "Cincinnati's Black Sunday."

At this writing conditions are about as near normal as one could expect following such a near panic as the one we have just

emerged from.

Having personally reviewed much of the worst affected area following the receding of the waters I can honestly vouch for many of the oddities spoken of today, caused by a crazy river that decided to go on a ram-I do not wish to be considered as authority in all cases, but what I actually saw would cause one to believe that most anything would be possible under the circumstances. Just a few of the oddities, all of which can be verified by someone:

On the Batavia Pike a huge haystack was lifted from the field and deposited in the center of the highway, without disturbing

the stack whatever.

In our western section two lumber piles were likewise removed from their original location and were found intact several squares away.

A gardener discovered a perfectly good shingle roof covering his hog pen, equally as well as if it had been placed there by

A barn from many miles upstream was left in a fellow's front yard near Coney Island. A large sign printed on its side read, "Four miles to Portsmouth."

A west end citizen arrived home just in time to remove his car from the garage. When the water receded he found to his surprise that a strange car had been washed into the same garage as skillfully as though

some one had parked it there. A carpenter struggling against odds to save his furniture, moved it all to the second floor. Not to be outdone, when the water reached that point he secures a flat boat and goes to the house to move out entirely. Finding the furniture too large to go through the windows, he cuts a big opening in the side of the house and moves every thing to dry quarters. On leaving he looks back with the remark, "What's the difference, the old woman always wanted a window there anyway."

A certain family in their hurried exit left a bowl of gold fish on the first floor. The water in this case reached beyond the second floor. When the flood was over the gold fish were found taking their usual exercise in the same bowl, apparently undisturbed.

In one of our leading hotels a woman was accused of wastefulness because of using enough water in the tub for a bath. On hearing the news she emphatically denied that such was the case. As the story goes she finally proved conclusively that it was only a rumor.

Out of some 200 dogs which were driven to the street by the waters and rescued by the S. P. C. A., all but 20 have been identified and called for by their rightful owners.

These and many more can be related by those living in our vicinity at this time. But the most novel sight was our river of fire which no doubt will be recorded as something which may never be seen again.

Considerable activity is noticeable at present in what was a few weeks ago the flood covered territory. Although some of this territory will never be rebuilt, quite a bit of it is undergoing the process of repair

or remodeling.

We have about 75 out-of-town Brothers with us, who, together with our boys, are clearing up our part of the problem admirably well. It is safe to predict that by the time this reaches you the job will be practically finished and some of the traveling Brothers will be on their way. fellows, that your little visit with us was a pleasant one.

Bon voyage to you all and best personal wishes from

THE COPVIST.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

As our entertainment committee had a large measure of success with the "booster party" of last year, and received much commendation therefor, they staged another event of the same type this year, on January 16, and the event was a brilliant success.

The attendance was limited to electrical workers, their wives, and families. An admission of 25 cents per couple was charged. The entertainment consisted of cards, dancing, and a general get-to-gether meeting of those in the electrical industry, whether union members or otherwise. During the evening refreshments were served, consisting of hot dogs, cold meat sandwiches, pickled herring, beer, coffee, and cake.

While financially it was not self-supporting, socially, both as an organization drive and as a booster for the electricians' annual ball, it was a very successful affair, and more than paid for itself in results along these lines.

On the evening of January 30 was held the electricians' annual ball, which was the usual outstanding gala affair that it always has been.

This year the committee secured a larger and in many ways a more convenient and better hall (the Eagles' Hall in East Minneapolis) and, as usual, our annual ball was a brilliant success, both socially and financially. The committee had made the big hall a veritable glittering fairyland, with electrical and other decorations, and all the other features of the evening were equal to. if not surpassing those of previous years. The entire party was a glamorous evening of enjoyment, a riot of fun, frolic and merry-

At the present time Local No. 292 is negotiating a new wage agreement and, to put some teeth into the argument, we have assessed the membership \$1 per day until the agreement is settled, just in case there is any trouble.

During the first week in February Brother Mike Boyle (I. V. P., Sixth District), was here and gave us some valuable assistance in engineering a merger between Locals No. 292 and 160.

Local No. 160 was a local composed of employees of the Northern States Power Co. in the Twin Cities and adjoining area.

Under the new setup Local No. 292 will have jurisdiction over the Minneapolis area and Local No. 110, of St. Paul, will have jurisdiction over the St. Paul area.

The new status, through a closer co-operation and a more concentrated control, to-gether with the results of some of the work of International Vice President Boyle, is going to result in a bigger, better and more efficient organization of the electrical workers movement, not only in the Twin Cities, but, eventually, in the entire state of Minnesota

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor

Feeling that I have been giving considerable time and space in the WORKER to the license bill for linemen, cable splicers, and meter men, perhaps it would be as well for the future good health of myself to write a few lines for the forgotten men of our industry; especially the ground men and cable splicers, helpers, and not to show any favoritism, the guy at the wheel, or the chauffeur.

The high and mighty lineman is very apt to forget the grunt, except when he wants something. Having been a human monkey I can sympathize with the grunt and with him wish the hand-line was around the lineman's neck, so that a good pull would shut off some of the hot air from above. So I have taken a few of outstanding workers on the ground and will endeavor to show

that all the brains are not "top-side." For the pictures of these great guys, we are indebted to the local police department.

It is seldom we get the chance to give praise where it is due. We, naturally being of a broad-minded nature, take a great deal of pleasure in giving to the readers of our monthly letters a few lines about our groundmen, chauffeurs and cablemen helpers. We have one about whom if I let myself go could cover a lot of space in writing about him, also I should no doubt lose a good friend, whose friendship is very dear to me. He is of a modest disposition and a very quiet member of the local. He cares very little for the spot light, probably fears it will show too much. As you can see he is a shy, shrinking violet, which unknown to most of us has grown and blossomed in our midst.

Perhaps if I had his manly frame I would have used the word "pansy." Nevertheless, he is just under six feet long, and would have been seven, but you have to turn up some, so that it will have a good understanding. Lord knows he has it. No one will let him get on anything but platform scales (such as they weigh coal on). He was stopped in New Hampshire, where they have a legal load limit, for over-weight of his truck. He was removed from the cab and the truck allowed to proceed, when they found without him aboard they were well over 200 pounds inside the load limit. Since then he has never attempted to drive another truck in New Hampshire. In fact, he has been and still can be called one of the truly great. But the other things that have made him great for his size have been the talk of the shop, for like the hero in the story books, he has by his unlimited obsti-nacy and push risen from the depths. Starting out a driver of horse-drawn cab, he was a familiar sight for some time, years in fact; but horse flesh being weak, he came to gasoline and is now among the exalted and a chauffeur, let me remark, a damn good one, ask Tom Elliott.

To the younger members of the union, I will say, do not be discouraged, but remember that what one can do, you also can do, even if you like to have to fall down stairs to make the grade.

to make the grade.

Boys! It's a great object lesson, when by his own efforts he rose from a humble stable chambermaid to chauffeur. Brothers, I give you—"WILD BILL" HOGAN.

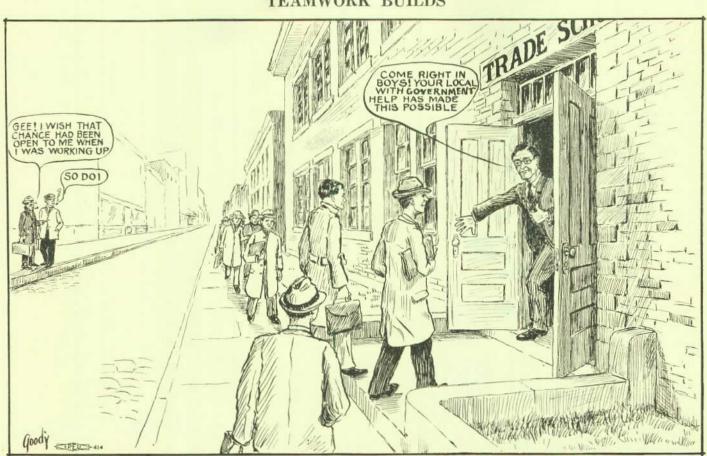
One less forgotten man! My will is made. Having started this about our forgotten men, I feel that a great injustice will be done if I don't give to another member some space.

Where he comes from, I know not, but as a union man he is tops, and does he pay his dues? Why to him it is the one most vital thing, always in advance, actually paying for something he hasn't received. But since he came to work here no one doubts that he will stay, which is good. He is a big man, sideways and heaven knows how many other languages. His profanity when aroused is a work of art, and with an unlimited member of copyists he has his method copyrighted now and so is alone in his field.

We wish we had more like him when he's good natured. His bravery during our last flood was established as he, with courage, rescued an elderly person from the raging waters of the overgrown Merrimack. To him a long life is a good pair of skates and plenty of liquor, so I'll get a story now and then

The Brother is of very decided opinion,

TEAMWORK BUILDS



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

but like all of us he has his preferences, as below:

Favorite historical person: "Paul Jones;" favorite vacation resort: "Green River;" favorite New Deal legislation, "O. F. C.;" favorite foreman, none of them; favorite pal, "Pop."

Brothers, I now give you our old friend, who, with others, made many of our bridges passable, so he says, that old ex-"sand hog," 70 years young—AL VANDETTE.

From your Massachusetts correspondent,

"POP."

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Our Wants

Editor:

A man should have \$3,600 a year, says the A. F. of L. Whew! says Mr. Business Man of America. But come on up, Mr. Business Man, and take a long look. Why not \$3,600 a year to the working man?

a year to the working man?

Now, come, Mr. Business Man, our wants are very simple. You pride yourself on the fact of your service. We know we are paying for your service, so stop trying to kid us, for the kidding days are over. We have taken stock of ourselves the last few years and these are our wants. We want them.

We want work, money, more leisure, security against unemployment now and against poverty when old, we want more and better things for our money. Our wants are simple and very definite. O. K., then, keep them before you as you plan for the future.

After all, Mr. Business Man, you should not be surprised at us as the mass, for has not your advertising been directed not to the fortunate few, but to the masses offering new possibilities of living? Has not your mass production and your whole system of business, new inventions and improvements been to help those of us up rather than to pull those at the top down?

No, we don't want a horse and buggy. No, a thousand times, no! We want more for our money. You say our dad looked out for us as future citizens, he never ran the country into debt. Ha! that's an old song and dance, just like we are looking out for our son's future. He will find a better way to live than we have.

We know this, Mr. Business Man, years ago there was a surplus of labor, cheap labor, capital was the scarcity, hard to get, so we paid a high wage for capital and low wage for labor. But not so today, Mr. Business Man, it is reversed conditions, capital is cheap and labor is the scarcity. So, we will take the same, based upon high wage for labor and low wage for capital.

We as Americans want more dollars in the pay envelope, for we know where that dollar comes from—from the customers; and we know when we spend these dollars they go to pay for some other worker's labor. We also want more for our money, for has not your mass production only

one purpose? To make more and better goods and sell them for less.

As customers and labor we want work, for work does not mean slavery and drudgery as of old, no, it means money and money means luxuries, purchasing power, prosperity of the whole people, more leisure for us all, for as customers we know we pay for leisure and we are willing to pay for it now.

Security now, and when we are old we must have it as well as the eliminating of child labor.

Now, Mr. Business Man, these are not difficult problems, but it is a challenge to you to contribute your share to the raising of living standings with a full understanding of your responsibilities, making possible a better life with security and happiness for all.

We, the labor of the electrical industry, demand that the industry contribute more to our purchasing power, for do we not contribute more luxuries, more leisure, more happiness to the world than any other workers of the world?

Our demands must be met or it shall be inevitable that we use our collective efforts towards government ownership.

> L. L. HARMAN, Vice President.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Please find enclosed photograph of Brother Edward J. Burke, together with this sketch of his life, which Local Union No. 333 would like very much to have appear on the pages of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Brother Edward J. Burke, a veteran of the World War, was born at Amherst, N. H., January 14, 1891. He enlisted November 10, 1912, in the naval reserves. His term expired November 10, 1915, and in 1917 he re-entered the service at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine. He went overseas March 22, 1918, with the Fifty-fourth Artillery and later served in the Forty-third C. A. C. He was stationed at Fort Eustis, Va., and at Fort Williams in the Fifth C. A. C. and received his discharge November 9, 1919.

Brother Burke, a fine lineman and a careful worker, received injuries December 15 from which he was to die, one month and one day later, January 16. While working at Dry Mills, Maine, a pole on which Brother Burke was working, in spite of having been previously tested and apparently sound, suddenly snapped off at the ground line and in the crash that followed Brother Burke suffered the injuries that were later to prove fatal. In his career as a lineman, fate dealt Brother Burke many hard blows. A broken foot, the loss of an eye and a bad shock and burn were to be his lot before the final curtain rung down upon his life. At no time were any of his accidents charged to carelessness or poor workmanship.

It was just plain hard luck!

Brother Burke will long be missed by the boys at St. Johns street carbarn, especially on stormy days, when he took great delight, in either crossing up his partner at a game of "63" or talking to some one who was trying to read. One of his happiest days

trying to read. One of his happiest days was when he won \$2 on a prizefight from the writer of this article, who is now paying tribute to him.

A good father, a true family man, a loyal

union man, Brother Edward J. Burke will

long be remembered and mourned by all.

RAY E. BOUDWAY.



A LOYAL AND TRUE BROTHER OF L. U. NO. 333

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

In the hearts of most of us there lies the secret ambition to take our pen in hand and by means of the written word, cure all of the ills and right all the wrongs, that beset the world today. Your correspondent being of normal make-up and having this worthy motive in mind, presents the following observations to the members of the I. B. E. W., hoping that if the cap fits they will put it on, look in a mirror and see themselves as others see them.

Among the many troubles faced by labor organizations from outside they have the added problem from inside of the self-appointed, "go between," the dear Brother who takes upon himself the task of interpreting the feelings or thoughts of his fellow workers as expressed in the meetings or on lamp post conventions. These interpretations when given to the general public are usually received for what they are worth, which is nothing, but when taken to the employers, who in nine cases out of 10, did not ask for it, becomes an evil that eventually destroys the chances of employment of the man under discussion and later on the vendor of these stories.

Books have been written and many more could be of these "yes men." Men, who starting from scratch with many others, find that being classed with the rabble does not put any extra beans on the table. So, finding himself in this position at the start he immediately sets out to correct it. Equal hours of labor with his fellows do not bring the spot light of favor upon him so 10 or 15 minutes early in the morning and unknown minutes at night sometimes accomplishes this. From here it is just a step, a Brother's neck will do, to a straw boss or pusher's job. From this vantage point old enemies can be reached and new comers impressed with the powers of this super man.

Then the scene changes, the employer gets out of the wrong side of the bed one morning, comes to the office, decides to clean house. The "yes men" being self-appointed, go with the rest. Not quite understanding how the boss will manage without their help and sympathy they nevertheless find themselves on the bench with the rest.

selves on the bench with the rest.

Then start the complaints to the business manager and officers of the local union. Knowing the secret of his own rise to glory he sees in every act and deed of the men now working a repetition of the things he was guilty of. Years of experience in the business, with its ups and downs, bring to mind the words of the immortal bard, Robert Burns: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

JACK NUTLAND,

President.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

After a long lapse of time I am returning to the assignment of getting a letter to the Journal as press secretary.

Nashville, as some of you may remember from war time days, is an old town. Well established in everything but union labor. What labor is organized has done very well for itself. They own their own Labor Temple, consisting of two buildings facing two streets and joined in the rear at the first floor, located in the heart of the city. There is an active central body and a Building Trades Council that is doing its best to build up conditions. Nashville being like most all other towns where labor is suffering from the Republican disaster, better known as the depression, I am told L. U. No. 429 dwindled to a half dozen or so tried and true Brothers who are now guiding her

back to health and strength. At present something over a half hundred pay dues and several are paying on applications. Some are former members and some are seeing the light for the first time.

All of us are in need of union education, some more than others. It is the fault of the older members that the new generation does not realize just what the "union means, beyond paying monthly dues, working eight hours and going to meeting twice a month to hear a few, some old duffers, wrangle and shoot off their mouths about what we ought to do. Sure, there is a lot of talking done to get something said and "a few fellows" are running the whole thing, but boys, those "few fellows" are usually the "half dozen who stayed" when times were toughest and you would be surprised to know how glad they would be if some of the young blood would take hold and ease them out and carry on their life's efforts. They would like just to stand in the background and watch her grow as they had fought so hard to get her started. As one of the older heads said at meeting the other night: "Boys, stand by your executive board and business manager. They are only doing what they think is best for all concerned. you don't like what they do, don't go telling those on the outside. Come up to your meet-Tell what you don't like on the floor and fight for what you think is right, but do not get mad. This is your union and it is your business we are transacting at these meetings."

Did you ever stop to think if a fellow had business doing \$2,000 or better a year per member, how he would attend the business meetings? Your union is an investment. The returns are better pay, better working conditions, better equipment and better jobs to work on. To compete with the employer's organization, board of directors, lawyers and statisticians you must have something of the kind. The I. B. E. W. offers you the best of all these-if you will only use them wisely. Some of our members and former members are among the smartest and most prominent men in the United States, Our International Office commands the greatest respect in Washington today. Why? Because years ago old duffers trained young blood to be among the "few fellows who run the whole thing." Because labor has fought intelligently to better the position of workers in the world. Read "Pop's" letter from L. U. No. 326 in

Read "Pop's" letter from L. U. No. 326 in the January Journal. Read your JOURNAL religiously every month. Get ideas out of it and put them into action. Get some idea of what it is all about and talk to others about it. See to it that you have a good chairman to run the meeting off in good time and in good order. Pick your men for officers, not because they are good fellows but because they are fitted to do you (your union) the most good at all times.

Just now some of the boys are losing some time but work has been good and is generally getting better right along. Every effort is being made to reorganize L. U. No. 429 and the electrical industry in Nashville. The local is sending two members to Florida to learn the neon game. We have great

hopes for these boys.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion here that we need a convention badly, but that will be decided before you read this, so we hope the membership will speak their own mind and not just follow the leaders, like sheep.

Why can't we establish an employment service through our vice presidents and representatives? A systematized service for members in good standing, I mean the current month, and locals in need of men. It would not take long for a member to build up a service record for himself in his line

and the whole organization would be benefited. Business managers could report jobs coming up and about how many men needed. Members wishing to follow this service could report to the vice presidents directly or to business managers who would report men available. This would put good union members to work and stop giving good work to long-tailed rodents, with or without cards. Lousy rats getting overtime while good union men are paying dues with money earned with a pick and shovel. Think it over. If you can't think, start wondering about it.

In the organization of utility workers by our Brotherhood are we following the C. I. O. plan, or is black just a dark color? Sure! Organize them. But I was just asking. This being my first effort as secretary here maybe I had best close. Suiting the action to the words, Roosevelt style.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

In last month's letter I promised to write a letter about "this union stuff" and address it especially to the membership of our Canadian locals, for them to read it or at least show it to their women folk and thereby show justification for our existence.

Let me quote our objects: To organize all electrical workers into local unions; to establish an apprentice system; to maintain a higher standard of skill to encourage the formation of schools of instruction in local unions for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of our craft; to settle all disputes between employers and employees by arbitration (if possible); to assist each other in sickness or distress; to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to secure adequate pay for our work; and by legal and proper means elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members. These prove we have certain ideals and yet we are an intensely practical outfit, keeping both feet on the ground and proving by our actions that we are not given to flights of fancy. Let me enumerate some of the accomplishments we have attained around Montreal this past 18 years. Wages per hour have been doubled, we now work six days a week of eight hours a day instead of seven, and today we have been notified all hourly paid men will receive one week's holiday with pay. This was one of the requests made by the delegation from L. U. No. 492, just one week ago today.

Remember that, friends, the announcement regarding holidays was made a week after your committee made your request for them, and don't let anybody try to tell you we would have got holidays whether we had asked for them or not; we've never yet gotten anything voluntarily without asking for it. Yes, madam (don't forget, I am still addressing the wives of members), your husband's moral support, advice, opinion and years of experience, plus his dues, have all contributed in no uncertain fashion and in some measure to better living conditions for us all. For instance, your husband pays his dues to his local union (in our case Local No. 492), our local union as a whole is a member of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and pays a per capita tax to its funds. They meet in the Mount Royal Hotel and look after labor's interests at the city hall, also contact and meet with the provincial legislature at Quebec; and lay before the Prime Minister of the Province and his cabinet a program labor would like to see carried out in the province and ask for laws to be put on the provincial statute books to improve conditions in the province. What have they accomplished? You might ask. Well the Workman's Compensation Act is just one worthwhile objective that was only obtained after many years of striving. This commission sets the amount of compensation to be paid to injured workmen and in the case of death of the breadwinner through an industrial accident the widow and family receive an amount already fixed by the commission on a basis of how many dependents are left. This is different than depending on the whims and generosity of the company the man worked for.

One case comes to mind of a man who died from the result of an accident, who left a widow and one child, and his widow was offered \$500 in full settlement of all claim. Of course she could have sued the firm under common law, if, and this is where the rub comes, if she had the money to do so. Had his accident taken place a short time later, when the Workmen's Compensation Act was in force the widow would have had different treatment. Other social advancements have been fought for in the Province of Quebec and obtained only after many years of working for them, such as old age pensions, just put through last year and not yet in working order. Minimum wage laws for women, which will be extended this year it is expected, to men.

The local union also pays per capita tax to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with head offices and a staff in Ottawa meet with representatives from all Canadian locals once a year in a convention which has been aptly called "the labor's Parliament of Canada." At this convention resolutions are passed which affect the laboring classes of the whole Dominion of The executives of the congress Canada. meet the Prime Minister of Canada and his cabinet and endeavor to plan and pass laws which are helpful to labor. The high estimation in which the Trades and Labour Congress is held is shown by the fact that the president of that body has always been chosen by the Dominion government to represent Canada at the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at

Let us now explain some of the benefits closer home, to the member of Local Union No. 492 and his family. He pays his dues, as we have said before, and out of them a certain amount, 90 cents a month, to be exact, goes into an insurance fund to be paid to his dependents in accordance with the length of membership, with benefits varying from \$300 to \$1,000. This is paid, as our Brethren know, promptly and without a lot of legal formalities having to be complied with. It is of interest to note over four millions have been paid to the heirs of deceased members and over four millions remain now in the death benefit fund.

A pension of \$40 a month is paid to all retired members who have reached the age of 65 years and have 20 years continuous good standing in the Brotherhood.

Reading the above proves beyond a doubt membership in such a labor organization is the best kind of insurance for the protection of the worker's industrial, economic and social condition.

We could go on and on quoting advantages obtained through collective bargaining by our labor union, which gives each working man a voice which is articulate, but time and space prohibit and my wife says this is enough "union stuff" for tonight.

Nosiven.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS Editor:

In the January issue of the JOURNAL, Local No. 665 of Lansing, Mich., asked the members of the various other locals to give some information in regard to the state electrical



law. The state law in Texas only applies to state buildings; the cities have their own electrical rules and regulations. Each city has its own examining board. The Galveston examining board consists of Louis Ricke, city electrical inspector; Fred Sexton, a member of our local; Max Levy, a contractor; and Mr. Sharp, an official of the power company. The members are required to pass our local examination and also the city examination to obtain a full license.

The entire city ordinance would cover at least two pages of the JOURNAL; therefore I have decided to mention only its important articles.

Up until December, 1936, when the ordinance was passed, it was not a rare sight to see drop cords strung in many of our downtown stores; the number of lights on a circuit depended on how large the fuses were. In some cases all the lights and base plugs of a five-room house would be connected on one circuit.

Through the efforts of the contractors and members of the local the city ordinance was prepared and approved. Now no BX cable is permitted under any condition; BXL, only by special permission of the inspector. In the residential district eight outlets are permitted to a circuit; the garage adjoining the residence is connected on a separate circuit. In commercial and public buildings, conduit, steel tubing or metal raceways are the only wiring systems allowed; only four outlets are allowed to a circuit. All signs, regardless of size, should be on a separate circuit and the switch should be not less than 15 amps. Conduit used underground should not be smaller than %-inch and lead covered wire should be used in it.

All conduit, steel tubing and raceways systems must be grounded; the neutral on all systems should be grounded.

All requirements that are not mentioned in the ordinance are included in the conformity of the code.

I feel that if co-operation is obtained between electricians and contractors a better standard of electrical work will be given to the public in Galveston as well as in other cities.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

I regret to report the loss of Brother W. C. Hardeman, who died on February 2. We will have a hard time finding someone to fill the place of Brother Hardeman, as he was loved and respected by our entire membership. He had been employed at Guntersville Dam by the Tennessee Valley Authority for several months.

We have many accomplishments on which to report, but space will not permit, so we are going to mention only a few of the outstanding things that have been accomplished through the efforts of the officers and with the co-operation of our membership.

Effective January 1, a general wage increase of approximately 10 per cent went into effect on TVA affecting all of our journeymen with a few exceptions. This increase was the result of untiring efforts of our International Representative, Brother G. M. Freeman, and all officers and members of all local unions within the Tennessee Valley. That increase in wages means several thousands of dollars of extra money in the pockets of our membership which will enable them to enjoy more of the necessities of life and add a few luxuries.

Recently, we attended a conference in Knoxville, Tenn., which was held primarily for the purpose of making adjustments and changes in the labor policy with the Tennessee Valley Authority. At this conference a permanent organization was perfected composed of 12 international representatives representing as many different organizations and business managers from the various local unions of all the affiliated crafts. It is to be known as the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. Sam E. Roper, of the fitters and plumbers of Sheffield, Ala., was elected as permanent chairman. Brother G. M. Freeman, International Representative of I. B. E. W., of Chattanooga, was elected permanent secretary-treasurer. This organization will handle all questions pertaining to wages and working conditions on the property of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The perfection of this organization was declared by everyone as a forward step towards establishing permanent and friendly relationship between the members and the authorities.

Since I took the office of business manager in October, 1935, many changes have taken place in our organization and there is quite a different feeling between our organization and the officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority in our jurisdiction.

Upon a number of occasions it has been clearly demonstrated that 100 per cent cooperation has proved to be profitable both to the management and the organization. On several projects where we co-operated with each other the labor cost has been reduced to as low as 50 per cent of the original estimate, with the result that now we are constantly being called upon to furnish mechanics for the various projects within our jurisdiction, and at the same time we are maintaining the most pleasant relationship between the management of the various projects and our members. This has been brought about by keeping in constant touch with the several personnel offices and by carefully selecting men for the different types of work. But, we wish to acknowledge several errors that have been made in the selection of men to go on permanent jobs who think that they no longer need the organization and throw down their card and let the rest of the members fight their battles. We also find a few men who have received increases in wages who are not willing to pay the increase in dues that automatically went into effect. This can be explained only by the fact that they are not real union men at heart and are of the class that are always expecting something for nothing.

Despite the fact that we have had injunctions that have slowed up the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority and floods which have hindered the progress of our workers, we have been able to keep all our men employed most of the time. This was accomplished only through 100 per cent cooperation of our chief electricians and superintendents.

Work on the Joe Wheeler Dam is fast coming to a close. These men are being absorbed on other projects. There is quite a bit of activity in the fertilizer plant using several of our men there. Work on the Guntersville and Pickwick Dams is increasing rapidly. There are a number of changes taking place in the line crews which are constructing steel tower lines and those working in rural electrification. These changes have been brought about because of the injunction which requires shifting men from one project to another in order to keep them on the payrolls. We are hoping this injunction will be dissolved in the near future.

We are glad to report Brother Jo'in Graham back in our midst, who was manager of the North Georgia Electrical Membership Corporation.

We are glad also to report that the city of Sheffield as well as the city of Florence is co-operating 100 per cent with our organization and there is much action in both of these cities, improving their distributing systems.

The next objective for Local No. 558 is to assist in organizing the industries within our jurisdiction and we have been assured the wholehearted co-operation of all other organizations.

We hope to have more news in the next issue.

Lo Petree, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I will try to give you an idea of what is going on at the neon school now being held at Camp Roosevelt, located three miles south of Ocala, Fla.

The class opened February 1, with a registration of 38 and increased to 48 by the end of the week. There was a delay of three days on account of the shipments being held up by the floods and so we did not get started until the third.

Brother O. H. Rieman of L. U. No. 1 is the instructor, and an expert in the trade of glass tube lighting. Brother Rieman has several patents on material for this line and is doing a good job as an instructor.

The class is made up of members from the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, and last but not least, the Lone Star state of Texas. L. U. No. 349, of Miami, Fla., has the greatest number in the class.

The class is divided into two sections of 24 each. One section goes on at 8:30 a. m. and works until noon; the second secgoes on at 1 p. m. and off at 3 p. m. and the first section works from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.; the second section comes on again at 6:30 p. m. and works until 10:30 p. m. giving each section about five and a half hours per day. We only have eight cross fires and two ribbon burners and three small hand fires; this puts two men at each burner, which is very crowded, but we have to do the best that we can and get all we can out of this class. We are studying the designing and building of gas tube signs, including bombarding, pumping and then filling the tube with the rare gases, the latter being a trade by itself. The cost of this course is \$1 per day, including three meals a day and a nice place to live. You can bring your wife and give her a vacation for only one more dollar per day.

We are greatly in need of another instructor as the class is too large for one man. Brother Rieman is putting in 80 hours per week, Monday through Friday.

This class is closed to any one but members of the I. B. of E. W. There have been several attempts to crash it, but without success.

Some of the Brothers have made good headway in the bending of glass tube, but they all find it much harder to learn than bending conduit or steel tube, though it bends with less effort and sometimes when you do not want it to.

This class is being held at the extension school for adult education of the University of Florida and was made possible by President Roosevelt, our Vice President Barker and the International Office, and we are very grateful to them all.

Vice President Barker is with us quite frequently and we all believe that his efforts are giving the electrical worker a chance to learn a new business and get into it and control it through the members while it is still young. It is almost certain that in the course of a few years it will replace the incandescent bulbs and the present system of wiring, as it will be used for home lighting and interior lighting of all kinds.

There are some of us who will never learn to bend the glass tubes as they should be, but we can learn the other part, pumping and filling the tubes with gas, and earn a good wage.

Now I will tell you of the social activities that are going on here. Five days after we came into camp the music class, composed of about 40 adults, gave a dance to the neon boys and we certainly had a good time, so to show them that we were no pikers the neon boys gave a return dance. We chartered the Sunset Club and hired a full orchestra at union wages and put on a real dance, and extended invitations to the entire camp. Brother C. R. ("Powerhouse") VanLouvan was elected chairman and manager and there was not a hitch, every one had a good time.

I am enclosing a set of pictures which might interest the boys at our various home locals.

One is of the entire class and one of a section at work in the shop and the other is a picture of the dance, showing about one-half of those present. The chairman, Brother C. ("Powerhouse") Riley VanLouvan, of L. U. No. 323, West Palm Beach, Fla., can be seen in the center of the picture dressed in white.

Everyone here is doing his best and hopes to learn all that he can in the eight weeks that the course runs. There may be a possibility of another one starting as soon as this one is over. Any information can be had by addressing Brother Barker.

We are enjoying Florida sunshine, good

food, and wish that the entire membership could be here.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody! It seems as if the old

happy days are here again.

Back in the years of 1932 and 1933 I never in all my life heard so much talk and grumbling among the fellows in the streets when they began to turn them out cold-and to hear those same fellows talk organizations, how to run them, what organizations could do, why they wanted to get in right nowthey would try to make you believe that they would give hundreds of dollars to get in. To do what? So they could make a nice grand-stand play and fight right back at his or her boss. Well, laws, thank goodness, have been passed to make it much easier for this very self-styled bunch to come into the organizations as free as the waters and with the freedom of a little bird fluttering through the breeze. That has cost this organization and others thousands and thousands of dollars and plenty of hard work.

So help me, these same fellows are the hardest and most bull-headed bunch I ever saw to try to persuade to join something of untold benefits and everlasting. Now that they can rattle a few nickels in their pockets they think they are rich and it's no hurry about getting in, when they know very well that every fellow that is not in the organization is going to make

it just that much harder for you and me to progress along to better hours, conditions and wages. They also think that this same disaster, that they have just struggled through has gone now and forever more.

Nothing, my friend, could be further from the truth. It is just as sure to happen to you in the near future as the days are happily rolling along and then, too, we will be just a trifle older, which, in turn, makes it much harder to find a job, which we all have just experienced.

Fellows, we have got to impress this thought, and paint a picture in words upon the men outside not yet in the rank and file of the organization, that their own salvation and well being is lying right upon their front door step, and in order to stave this catastrophe off again, we must be thoroughly organized.

The committee must be complimented on their handling the Atlanta Joint Terminals in taking the votes of the men 100 per cent for the old I. B. E. W. Now, fellows, this is just an example of what can be done. Look around your individual localities and see who is missing. If he is worth while, take him in. If he is not, straighten him out first, and then bring him in. The more strength in the organization, the more strength in the political fields, and the more strength in the political fields, the more rest and comforts of life we will enjoy in our homes that we are duly entitled to have. Time, Brother, waits for no man, and if we do not continue our fight for better hours and wages we will soon be too old to enjoy



Starting with the front row, sitting, and numbering from left to right: Sam Sknolnick, L. U. No. 508; Leo DesGarduns, No. 349; O. A. Kemphf, No. 130; H. C. Roch, No. 308; H. Bedinbaugh, No. 349; C. R. Van Luven, No. 323; Ray Harris, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Philip Madson, No. 130; Edward A. Williams, No. 1; E. W. Holtgreve, No. 309; C. D. Burleigh, No. 841; A. S. Kemphf, No. 130; D. R. Alverez, A. Schoenfield, C. H. Huttanus, No. 349; A. A. Tharpe, No. 698; John Arvent, No. 728; Steve Saunders, No. 349; K. P. Jacobs, No. 382; C. B. Hansen, No. 349; D. P. Ruby, No. 116; J. L. Gibson, No. 308; T. Mitchell, Roy Gair, C. J. Fagen, No. 349; R. B. MacIntosh, No. 613; J. W. Thomas, No. 196; A. C. Davis, No. 558; Gus Bazin, No. 130; R. Wessells, No. 349; J. B. Huddelston, No. 474; M. L. Putman, No. 429; Francis MacIntosh, No. 613; Bill Blankenship, No. 323; H. A. Sauer, No. 308; P. M. Christian, No. 613; C. Alsop, No. 728; J. C. O'Connor, No. 429; Sam Dowey, No. 323; R. B. Valentine, No. 108; J. W. Milner, No. 808; Hugh J. Necessary, No. 676; Tom Williams, No. 59; O. A. Riman (Instructor), No. 1; G. X. Barker, International Vice President; Holly Taylor, No. 349; J. H. Vandervort, No. 108; Ed. G. Hutto, No. 1.

any of them. And last, but not least, the younger generation that comes along will become stagnant and the result will be that the dear old capitalistic side will have gained many extra millions of dollars and hard hours of extra work that rightfully belong to labor.

The conclusion now stands that we must move forward in all directions. We have all sorts of labor representatives in Washington today. We have them in all the states, too, but you and I have got to keep hammering and hammering down until these conditions are improved in this country.

Nothing does me more good than to read the papers and especially the old I. B. E. W. JOURNAL and find that the country is now waking up to the fact, and need, of greatest organization that we have ever had, Joining here, joining there, joining everywhere, let's keep moving on until we have produced the greatest organization this old world has ever known. Labor, my friends, can not be defined in just a few words. It is the greatest thing we have, and if we do not preserve and save, and strive to upbuild this, everything will be lost. In fact if it were not for our labor organizations today that our forefathers sweated and worked to build up for us, where would we be today?

Take this country of ours 50 years back. What did labor look like? Take the other nations of the world right now. Some of them today, if you please, look worse to me than our country did 50 years ago. Now what's responsible for all of this? Lack of training in organized labor, that's it. Now let us be true to our selves and make this check. Your children and my children will soon be ready to take our places in this old world. Our fathers broke the ice and gave us a pretty good start. Now, are we just going to do a little coasting along so when some Johnny comes along all we will have to do is just sit down? Or are we going to continue to upbuild this mighty organization second to none? Yes, I will answer that. We are going to build.

My friends, I am sincere in this, every word. I have not been in the organization as long as some of you, I know, but I have been raised in a family that has been in it a long time so I have heard labor talk practically all my life. And then, my friends, we read such clippings as I have cut out about men that have made good in this old world, but he still lacks something, he has not defined labor properly. He just simply does not understand labor.

JUDGE TELLS FORD UNIONS AID TRADE

Manufacturer Is "Talking Through Cracked Cylinder," Jurist Declares.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 21. (AP)—Judge M. A. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, militant crusader against intoxicated motorists, told a steel labor organization meeting today he felt Henry Ford ought to know by this time a good, strong labor union makes for peace and progress in any industry.

Referring to statements by the automobile manufacturer in a recent interview at Ways, Ga., in which Ford said he believed international financiers are behind labor unions and are urging them on to strikes, the judge asserted:

"He is talking through the cracked cylinder of an abandoned Model T Ford. His remarks will take their place with his famous one of 1915 when he said he would have the 'boys out of the trenches by Christmas.'

"If there is one thing the unions don't have it is the support of the international financiers, or any financiers for that matter. "Mr. Ford is further quoted to the effect that a worker loses his independence when he joins a union. I ask, did the 13 original states lose their independence when they joined together and formed the United States of America?

"As a matter of fact, it is only by union that independence can be protected."

Yours for a better I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.—SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Editor:

Here we are, Local No. 702, of Springfield, Ill., just organized and rearing to go. Election of officers has taken place, and believe you me, we have a fine group of executives.

Maybe some of you Brothers know a few of them. Led by I. L. Cline, we have Carl George, vice president; E. J. Brunner, financial secretary; Herman Kuntzman, recording secretary; and a good bunch on the executive board.

Due to the untiring efforts of Brother Scott and some of our boys, negotiations which began in November, 1936, with the Central Illinois Light Co., came to an end when the contract was accepted and signed by the company January 30, 1937.

This contract, embracing the line department, electric meter department, underground and sub-station men, and the power house personnel was retroactive to January 1, 1937, and included all of our storm trouble. The average increase in wages amounted to about 17 per cent.

Say, Brothers, how many of you have visited our city? Besides being very historical, Springfield is a great industrial

Pillsbury Mills, Inc., has just broken ground for a \$1,000,000 addition to their plant. This addition is going to double their capacity and greatly increase the number of employees. About 1,800 horsepower will be added to our lines as soon as the plant is greated.

Allis-Chalmers, world-known for their tractors and electrical equipment, are building a huge addition to their present plant. It is the last word in modern construction and lighting and will also greatly increase employment here in Springfield.

Yours truly is somewhat new at this business of being press secretary and I would appreciate hearing from some of you Brothers. Any tips or information you have will be gladly accepted.

Until a later date,

HAROLD M. HANON.

L. U. NO. B-1004, NEW YORK CITY Radio Is the Eighth Wonder of the World

"Surely, the eighth wonder of the world is radio." So spoke one of the leading educators in America, recently before the board of education in New York City, where the radio is contemplated being put to use before the hundreds of thousands of elementary and high school children, to supplement and enhance educational facilities.

Today the radio is no longer considered in the luxury class. It is a vital necessity in practically every phase of human relationship. Besides the education and entertaining aspects of the radio; its aid to the police, aviation, and its national value, particularly exemplified by the heroic service of the amateurs in the flood area, has conclusively proven beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that without the assistance of the radio civilization would be greatly retarded.

The radio has brought joy to millions of people, and has opened an educational faucet to be turned on and off at will; so that one can drink his fill of joyous comedy of an Eddie Cantor, or hear the golden melody of a Nelson Eddy, or the news of the hour from such marvelous commentators as Gabriel Heater or Boake Carter. Even President Roosevelt has been a fire-side guest in the home of practically every citizen through the radio.

The magic of the radio wave does not recognize race, color or creed. It can be made the very voice of Him who wants peace on earth, good will to men. Radio is international in its realm of doing good.

Remove the radio from present-day civilization and hardening of our educational and entertainment arteries immediately sets in. No one would dare to deny radio's place in the foremost ranks of cultural and practical necessities. Yet, sad to relate, the radio technicians' local is one of the weakest links in the strong chain of the I. B. E. W.

Consumer Interest Grows

When one studies the cold statistics of radio production, it seems incomprehensible why the radio technicians should not be the most powerful local in the entire International. Let us examine the record.

Radio producers outdid themselves last year when they produced 8,825,000 radios against 6,106,800 in 1935. They even managed to lift the retail selling price a bit, averaging \$57 last year against \$49 in 1935. Though table models still constituted the bulk of the business (45 per cent) there was a noticeable shift in public preference for the higher priced console models, which accounted for 38 per cent of last year's sales against 33 per cent in 1935. Auto radios sold reached 1,412,000 against 1,125,000 the previous year.

Millions of dollars have been expended by the leading manufacturers in research for the shortly anticipated television. These manufacturers appreciate and realize that radio is still in its infancy. These radio magnates through efficiency experts fully know that highly trained technicians are a vital prerequisite to increased sales. In fact, radio, with its engineers, research analysts, and huge advertising budget, are useless and dependent on the skilled radio technician. It is he who is responsible for good will, an intangible asset that is invaluable to the producer, and cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents.

The radio technician, highly trained and skilled, in detecting ills and prescribing remedies, is as essential to the radio retailer and manufacturer, as the family physician is to the household. They are both called into the home. Confidence based on results is either obtained by their visit or not. Just as the patient loses respect for a quack, so does the consumer disparage his radio as serviced by unskilled technicians. (Every radio manufacturer should reread this statement.)

These technicians not only must learn their trade, but like a good doctor, must constantly study to keep proficient in their vocation. Hence, they are firm believers in a craft union. We need the support of every Brother in the I. B. E. W. to make our local a potent one. You can help us by demanding and asking all your friends in the metropolitan area to please have their radio service man display his union card, showing that he is a member of Radio Technicians Local B-1004.

We know authoritatively that the large retailer and manufacturer are banded together to keep our local from becoming powerful, because they are under the erroneous opinion that a union is not needed

by them, and belittle our potential strength and organizing ability. therefore, we be-seech every loyal unionist to support us in our fight to make Local B-1004 the forerunner of organizing the entire radio industry. It will undoubtedly be for the public benefit to do so.

> C. S. WEISS. Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Being some time since we were in the news, L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, wishes a few lines in the Worker. So what!

We had a very successful smoking con-

cert here on the night of December 21, 1936. A very enjoyable time was had by about 150 electrical workers at the Trades and Labor Hall, at the meeting on January 25. We also had a very instructive talk by J. Cavers, transmission engineer for the Manitoba Telephone System, on the technology of the Carrier system. Mr. Cavers was able, by means of a number of charts and diagrams. to give those members present a very good idea of the technical improvements and advancement that has been made during the last few years in this particular branch of telephony. Also of the difficulties to be overcome and the probable further improvements in the future. At the conclusion he was asked, and answered, a number of questions, relative to the subject, and was afterward rendered a very hearty vote of thanks for his interesting lecture, to which he

suitably responded.

As I thought over the foregoing lecture I realized somewhat the great achievements of industrial technology during the last 25 years, and thought of the article re: "Job Opportunity" in the January Worker (which every member should read). I wondered, what's the use of this great industrial machine if the result is going to mean unemployment and misery for millions of men and women all over this great continent in the future? I read that production in 1936 is almost equal to the peak of 1929, yet, we have millions on relief, although they tell us we have gotten over the depression we are up against a tough proposition and it seems to me governments will have to interfere in business more, not less, if the common people are to get any kind of square deal. I think President Roosevelt has made great progress, so I say, more power to him, and if the workers will take his advice and combine together for protection, I am sure a better day is in store.

A. A. MILES.

L. U. NO. 1105, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

Have just finished re-reading Dewey L. Johnson's article in the December issue, "Code Control by Public Body Way Out." This article has certainly enlightened me as to the functioning of the powers that be (that is the N. E. M. A. and its associates) into electrical codes and inspection. As Mr. Johnson suggests, a government bureau of standards on electrical appliances and equipment and a government code on electrical installation would be ideal if it could be administered without political or power utility influence. The nearest immediate approach to this problem seems to have been made by L. U. No. 38, Cleveland, according to the January correspondence by Brother H. J. Bufe, of that local. If every local in our International takes such action this year, then I believe government supervision is not very far off. Then we will have a code that is a code. The members of L. U. No. 38 are to be commended for the steps they have taken in this direction.

I live in a state that has a governor who does not believe that the national guard ever accomplished very much in settling strikes. In fact, while he has been governor he has not sent the Ohio National Guard into a strike area. I have been reading about the strike of auto workers in Flint, Mich.

Governor Murphy has sent the Michigan National Guard into the Flint area in answer to an appeal for protection. (From what?) I would like to say the man today in political power who wants to reason with a bayonet surely does not show much intelligence. He must be slipping. G. M. C. don't want to talk organized labor with anybody. Not even for more hours and less money. Here is a clipping out of a G. M. C. workers' paper, enclosed. The man who wrote it is a dumbbell in some ways because it has a double meaning. Evidently the strikers want to do the same thing he does.

"To the Editor of the I. M. A. News:

"I have seen many strikes in different countries but this G. M. strike is the most unreasonable I have ever heard of. I am a taxpayer and have five children. A few months ago I had to mortgage my home to pay the taxes. I would be the proudest man in the United States for the privilege to work for General Motors and be able to keep my family as they should be kept. I am a WPA worker."

> G. E. JACKSON. Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

This past month we had the pleasure of having the visits of our two representatives, Brother Jim Broderick, International Representative, and Brother L. A. McEwan, chairman of the railroad council. We had a very interesting meeting with Brother McEwan (I may say with some excitement, too) the case in question was discussed to some length and an agreeable solution was arrived at.

We also had a very pleasant evening with Brother Jim Broderick at the Trades and Labor Congress meeting prior to meeting the Provincial Government, I understand that they were very well received this year. must admit this government is doing better than I thought they would.) It was quite a long session, around three hours I understand. President P. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was down this year. Brother W. B. Walsh was the delegate from L. U. No. 1118. Another good bit of news we have this

month is that we have two new men in our shops. Oh, yes, they have joined up with us We want everyone to right off the bat. play ball with us and we will play ball with

Allow me to make a suggestion at this time. Would it not be a good idea to inquire around the outlying points and see how much electrical work is done by other crafts? We hear sometime about a carman doing electrical work at this point and a machinist doing electrical work at that point and so on down the line. You know there are about five main points in what is known as the Quebec district. Do you think it would be worth the time and trouble to have a look around and see what, if anything, could be done about it?

I have just received the strike ballots and by the time this is read in the JOURNAL I guess the results of the balloting will be known. There are things that one would like to say that cannot always be said in print, but what I think of some of the boys, I dare not print. Only thing I am damn glad of is, that the men that have come and gone before us young bloods ever thought or knew what union is, had a lot more grit and guts to fight than some that are enjoying the fruits of their labor today. It is a wonder how some can get on in this world with so little brains. The Irish temper is rising so I'll quit that subject for now.

Turning to some fun, one of our recent visitors will recall how a certain member had a very nice three-point landing. Well, would you believe it, he is denying he ever slipped. What a man!

Some member that goes to hockey games should be more careful who he meets up with. Always remember, there is some bad liquor around yet.

This is from the land of the maples.

S .- Just heard from Brother Bill Smythe that Brother Harold Johnson, of Chareny, has been very ill. I am sorry to hear that, Harold, I understand you are just out of hospital. All the boys in St. Malo shops wish you a very happy and speedy recovery and hope to see you around before very long. Cheerio!

Societies exist under three forms suffi-ciently distinguishable. 1. Without govern-ment, as among our Indians. 2. Under governments wherein the will of every one has a just influence, as is the case in England in a slight degree, and in our states, in a great one. 3. Under governments of force: as is the case in all other monarchies and in most of the other republics. To have an idea of the curse of existence under these last, they must be seen. It is a government of wolves over sheep. It is a problem, not clear in my mind, that the first condition is not the best. But I believe it to be inconsistent with any great degree of population. The second state has a great deal of good in it. The mass of mankind under that enjoys a precious degree of liberty and happiness. It has its evils too: the principal of which is the turbulence to which it is subject. But weigh this against the oppressions of monarchy, and it becomes nothing. I prefer dangerous liberty rather than quiet servitude. Even this evil is productive of good.

It prevents the degeneracy of government, and nourishes a general attention to the public affairs. I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. Unsuccessful rebellions indeed generally establish the encroachments on the rights of the people which have produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions, as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government.

-THOMAS JEFFERSON.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. \$9.00 Gold faced and handsomely enameled....

A chap once said, who was trying to drive home a convincing argument, that "truth is stranger than friction." There was no combating such an argument. It has been proven, times without number, that anything but truth results in nothing but friction.

IN MEMORIAM



J. Forsythe, L. U. No. 68 Initiated July 21, 1918

Initiated July 21, 1918

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as Brother members of Local No. 68, mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother J. Forsythe; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. O. JENSEN, F. HESS DIERCKS, T. SNYDER, Committee.

James Baker Rodgers, L. U. No. 459 Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 459, I. B. E. W., of Johnstown, Pa., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. B. Rogers, on January 31, 1937; therefore be it Resolved, That we, as a union, in brotherly love extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his relatives; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN F. COUBAUGH, President. W. E. ROGERS, Recording Secretary.

Richard Crandall, L. U. No. 9

Reinitiated February 5, 1934, in L. U. No. 613

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard J. Crandall; and Whereas in the death of Brother Crandall Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Crandall and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,

EMMETT R. GREEN, RALPH BREHMAN, HARRY SLATER, Committee.

W. C. Hardeman, L. U. No. 558 Initiated March 15, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. C. Hardeman; and Whereas Local Union No. 558, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in his passing one of the most true and devoted members of its organization, and one who was held in high esteem by everyone that knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends sincere sympathy; be it further Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to his wife and family; be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to our Journal, and that copies be spread on the minutes for a permanent record.

LO PETREE,
R. B. DAVIDSON,
J. S. POWER,
Committee.

George Seifert, L. U. No. 232

Reinitiated October 1, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 232, of the I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother George Seifert; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions expressing our sympathy be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

MAX STREICH, WESLEY GUILFOYLE, WILLIAM BANQUETTE, Committee.

E. A. Johnson, L. U. No. 122 Initiated December 11, 1917

Initiated December 11, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 122, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother Edwin Johnson, who has served as treasurer of our local for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

WAYNE DAVIS, Recording Secretary.

Thomas Irving, L. U. No. 897 Initiated October 1, 1935

It is with sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 897 records the passing of our Brother, Thomas Irving, whose death occurred February 20, 1937.

We extend to his family our most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication and that it shall be entered in the minutes as a permanent record of his untimely death.

Although his chair is empty And we miss his smiling face, We ask for him God's blessing In that great unknown place.

E. L. COOPER. LEE O'CONNER, DEWEY KNOLL. Committee.

George W. Thurston, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated December 3, 1935

Reinitiated December 3, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, George W. Thurston, whose death occurred on January 31. 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved. That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. W. HESTAFF,
GEORGE SEBELIST,
Committee.

Angus Campbell, L. U. No. 213

Initiated May 23, 1910

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we learned that our Brother, Angus Campbell, has been suddenly called from our midst by Almighty God; and Whereas the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., greatly feel the sudden loss of our true, loyal and worthy Brother; therefore be it Resolved by the members of Local Union No. 213, in regular meeting assembled, That we

extend to the family of our late departed Brother Angus Campbell our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Angus Campbell, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal.

published in the value of the N. SAUDER, CHARLES IRVING, CHARLES R. STEWART, Committee.

Charles Anderson, L. U. No. 107

Initiated September, 1914

Whereas Local Union No. 107, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Charles Anderson; and
Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

LAMBERT SMITH,
GEORGE HELMS,
EDWARD BAILEY,
Committee.

George Reed, L. U. No. 1

Reinitiated May 31, 1912

Reinitiated May 31, 1912

Whereas Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, George Reed, who departed this life February 11, 1937; and Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

M. McFARLAND

M. McFARLAND, J. HERMAN FINKE, Committee.

Earl L. Wilsky, L. U. No. 601

Initiated September 16, 1919

Initiated September 16, 1919

To the officers and members of Local Union No. 601 we, your resolution committee, make the following resolution in the loving memory of Brother Earl L. Wilsky:

Whereas Divine Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Earl L. Wilsky. Earl was a true and loyal member, greatly esteemed by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and his untimely death is a great shock to us.

The officers and members of Local Union No. 601, I. B. E. W., wish to extend to all of our departed Brother's parents and family who grieve over Earl our deepest sympathy.

"No one hears the door that opens, When they pass beyond our call; Soft as loosened leaves of roses, One by one our loved ones fall."

We also recommend that one copy be spread on the minutes of our local, one copy sent to the family, and one copy to the Journal at Washington, D. C., for publication.

GLENN EASTMAN,
E. E. HARRIS, JR.,
FRANK ANDERSON,
Committee.

Harry Zitrick, L. U. No. 664 Initiated July 23, 1913

Initiated July 23, 1913

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 664, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Harry Zitrick, who departed from this life; and Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further Resolved, that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK F. ZIESE,

FRANK F. ZI E. MAGUIRE, J. SKELTON, G. RYAN, ZIESE.

Committee.

Resolved. That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the departed Brother; and be it further
Resolved, That said resolutions be recorded in the minutes, a copy mailed to the family and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal.

J. F. FARRAR,
B. T. SPEED,
Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRU-

28, 1937

ARY 1, INCLUDING FEBRUARY

Name

William C. Hardeman.

William H. Brown.

George Rohlsen _

J. E. Downey_

D. Schmeling

G. Holmes ...

H. Fisher .

H. E. Young

B. O'Donnell

R. P. Adams

E. L. Wilsky

Fred Wannag

Arnold Buser

S. A. Dameron

J. B. Rodgers_

M. Wiessner

G. M. Hymer.

W. D. Tucker

M. F. Benson

R. J. Kiefer

W. B. Winscoatte

H. A. L. Tiemann Joseph Sitek

C. A. Fahrenkrog.

C. Laubenheimer

James T. Bell.

F. W. Converse.

C. W. Forssell.

G. W. Thurston

C. E. Loeffler_

John J. Burns.

J. T. Kelly

Philip Gauthier

Angus Campbell _

What Is Success?

It's doing your job the best you can,

And being just to your fellow man;

It's figuring how and learning why,

It's going onward despite defeat

It's making money, but holding friends,

And looking forward and thinking high,

And dreaming little and doing much;

It's keeping always in closest touch

With what is finest in word and deed;

It's being thorough, yet making speed;

It's daring blythely the field of chance

While making of labor a brave romance;

And staying true to your aims and ends;

M. Goldin _

R. Gormley

Cohn

S. 349

M. Lifshitz

L. U.

No.

I. O.

205

558

125

134

65

601

134

844

459

545

116

124

134

50

I. O.

I. O.

483

I. O.

I. O.

I. O.

213

I. O.

I.O.

LO.

50

83

Committee.

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1,000.00

1,000,00

650.00

300.00

1,000.00

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300.00

750.00

300.00

14.58

W. B. Winscoatte, L. U. No. 116

Initiated November 22, 1904

Reinstated June 1, 1912

Reinstated June 1, 1912

As we press toward our ultimate goal, we can but note the passing, from time to time, of friends and associates who have finished the course before us. It is always fitting that a moment's pause be had, that a grateful remembrance be acknowledged for the privilege of having known the one who has gone before.

Such a tribute is recorded by Local Union No. 116 with the passing of Brother W. B. Winscoatte, a true friend and loyal member. To his loved ones we express our deep sympathy. In realization of our loss this tribute is spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

GEORGE W. J. LOEW,
GEORGE B. ZIMPELMAN,
GEORGE F. WRIGHT,
Committee.

Homer Fisher, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 10, 1917

Local Union No. 125 must record the loss of another valued member in the passing of llomer Fisher.

Loyal to the organization and a warm friend to those associated with him, his absence will be deeply felt.

To his loved ones, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, for we sorrow with them.

In memory of Brother Fisher, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

CARL ARMSTRONG, B. R. ROACH, DALE B. SIGLER,

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled, February 12, 1937.

Angus McDonald, L. U. No. 104

Initiated October 8, 1926

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., records the untimely death of our Brother, Angus McDonald; and Whereas the absence of his friendly fellowship and cheerful nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 express its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 104, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVVERS, H. N. FITZGERALD

Walter Brenton, L. U. No. 150

Initiated June 19, 1918

Though we look forward to the realization that sooner or later we must each lay down the burden of this human span, yet the shock of parting strikes us anew as we are called upon at this time to record the passing of our dear friend and Brother, Walter Brenton.

Brother Brenton was one of our most active members and his passing will be deeply mourned by L. U. No. 150; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sister and brother in their bereavement in this sad hour; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy be sent to his sister and brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

HAROLD P. JOERG,
JOS. F. SEHRER,
W. A. SCHROEDER,
Committee.

Edgar Morgan, L. U. No. 345

Initiated September 4, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 345, I. B. E. W., record the untimely death incurred in the line of duty of Brother Edgar Morgan; there-fore he it.

fore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we as a local union extend to the family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; tives our sincere and be it further

And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet. It's being clean and it's playing fair;

It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair; It's looking up to the stars above, And drinking deeply of life and love; It's struggling on with the will to win,

But taking loss with a cheerful grin; It's sharing sorrow, and work and mirth, And making better this good old earth; It's serving, striving through strain and

stress It's doing your noblest-that's SUCCESS.

-Anonymous.

LOW DAMS VS. HIGH DAMS-AN ISSUE

(Continued from page 106)

tions of the corporation, and two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board.

- (e) Each member of the board of any such corporation shall be a citizen of the United States and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per year, to be paid by the corporation as current expenses. Members of each such board shall be reimbursed by the corporation for actual expenses (including travel and subsistence expenses) incurred by them in the performance of the duties invested in the board by this Act. No member of any such board shall, during his continuance in office, be engaged in any other business, but each member shall devote himself to the work of the corporation.
- (f) Each member of the board of any such corporation, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe to an oath (or affirmation) to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully and impartially to perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Powers of the Corporations

Sec. 4. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, each such corporation

(1) Shall have succession in its corporate name;

(2) May sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(3) May adopt and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed;

(4) May make contracts, as authorized by this Act;

(5) May adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws;

(6) May purchase or lease and hold or dispose of such real and personal property as it deems necessary or convenient in the transaction of its business;

(7) Shall have such powers as may be necessary or appropriate for the exercise of the powers specifically conferred upon the corporation by this Act;

(8) Shall have the power in the name of the United States of America to exercise the right of eminent domain for all purposes of this Act, and in the acquisition of real estate, by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, the title of such real estate shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and thereupon all such real estate shall be entrusted to the corporation as the agent of the United States to accomplish the purposes of this Act; and

(9) Shall have the power to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of dams, reservoirs, diversion canals, canals, and incidental works.

Books and Accounts of the Corporations

Sec. 5. (a) Each such corporation shall maintain its principal office in the area in respect of which it has power to function under this Act, and it shall be held to be an inhabitant and resident, within the meaning of the laws of the United

States relating to the venue of civil suits, of the judicial district wherein is located its principal office.

(b) Each such corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of accounts.

(c) The board of each such corporation shall file with the President and with Congress, in January each year, a financial statement and a complete report as to the business of the corporation covering the preceding governmental fiscal year. This report shall include an itemized statement of the total number of employees and their names, salaries, and duties of those receiving compensation at the rate of more than \$1,500 per year.

Comptroller General of the (d) The United States shall audit the transactions of each such corporation at such times as he shall determine, but not less frequently than once each governmental fiscal year, with personnel of his selection. In such connection he and his representatives shall have free access to all papers, books, records, files, accounts, plants, warehouses, offices, and all other things, property, and places belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the corporation, and shall be afforded full facilities for counting all cash and verifying all transactions with and balances in depositories. He shall make report of each such audit in quadruplicate, one copy for the President of the United States, one for the chairman of the board of the corporation, one for public inspection at the principal office of the corporation, and the other to be retained by him for the uses of Congress. The expenses of such audit of any such corporation may be paid from money advanced therefor by the corporation or from any appropriation or appropriations for the General Accounting Office, and appropriations so used shall be reimbursed promptly by the corporation as billed by the Comptroller General. All such audit expenses shall be charged to operating expenses of the corporation. The Comptroller General shall make a special report to the President of the United States and to the Congress of any transaction or condition found by him in conflict with the powers and duties entrusted to the corporation by law.

Functions of the Boards

Sec. 6. (a) The board of each such corporation is hereby authorized and directed in the area in which it is authorized to function under this Act-

(1) To construct, through the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and to maintain and operate dams, reservoirs, canals, and incidental works to carry out the

purpose of this Act;
(2) To construct through the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, works and improvements for regulation of the flow of the waters of rivers and tributaries and the improvement of navigation in such

(3) To study the question of reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in such area, and to acquire, by gift, purchase, or condemnation, marginal lands for reforestation and preservation of wildlife and natural resources, such lands to be set aside as timber and game reserves or utilized for public parks and recreational areas; and

(4) To avail itself of the services and facilities and to utilize the services of the personnel of any governmental establishment or instrumentality, upon the request of the board and with the approval of the President.

(b) Should any Authority created by this Act, upon investigation, deem it advisable to recommend the development of electrical power in connection with any project under its jurisdiction, it may submit such recommendation to the Congress for approval.

Surveys and Plans

Sec. 7 (a) It shall be the duty of the board of each such corporation, by the methods and means provided for in this Act, to bring about in the basins of rivers in the area in which the corporation has power to function under this Act (1) the maximum flood control; (2) the maximum benefit to navigation; (3) the proper use of marginal lands; (4) the proper method of reforestation of lands in such basins, suitable for reforestation; (5) the conservation of soil; and (6) the economic and social well-being of the people living in such

(b) The President is hereby authorized to utilize the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to make such surveys and general plans for such areas as may be useful to Congress, to the boards of such corporations, and to the several states in guiding and controlling the extent, sequence, and nature of the development that may be equitably and commercially advanced through the expenditure of public funds, and through the guidance and control of public authority, all for the general purpose of fostering an orderly and proper physical, social, and economic development of such areas. The President and the boards of such corporations are further authorized, in making such plans and surveys, to co-operate with the states affected thereby, with subdivisions or agencies of such states, or with co-operative or other organizations, and to make such studies, experiments or demonstrations as may be necessary or suitable to that end. He or such boards shall recommend to Congress from time to time, as the work provided for in this Act proceeds, such legislation as may be deemed proper to carry out the general purposes of this Act.

Condemnation Proceedings

Sec. 8. (a) The board of any such corporation may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquisition within the area in which it has power to function, by condemnation of any lands, easements, rights-of-way which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Proceedings shall be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land, easement, right-of-way, or other interest, or any part thereof, is located, and such court shall have full jurisdiction to divest the complete title to the property sought to be acquired out of all persons or claimants and to vest the same in the United States in fee simple, and to enter a decree quieting the title thereto in the United

States of America.
(b) Upon the filing of a petition for condemnation and for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property to be acquired, and assessing the compensation to be paid, the court shall appoint three commissioners who shall be disinterested persons and who shall take and subscribe an oath that they do not own any lands, or interest or easement in any lands, which it may be desirable for the United States to acquire in the furtherance of said project, and such commissioners shall not be selected from the locality wherein the land sought to be condemned lies. Such commissioners shall receive a per diem of not to exceed \$15 for their services, together with an additional amount of \$5 per day for subsistence for time actually spent in performing their duties as commissioners.

(c) It shall be the duty of such commissioners to examine into the value of the lands sought to be condemned, to conduct hearings and receive evidence, and generally to take such appropriate steps as may be proper for the determination of the value of the lands sought to be condemned; and for such purpose the commissioners are authorized to administer oaths and subpena witnesses, which witnesses shall receive the same fees as are provided for witnesses in the federal courts. The commissioners shall thereupon file a report setting forth their conclusions as to the value of the property sought to be condemned, making a separate award and valuation in the premises with respect to each separate parcel involved. Upon the filing of such award in court the clerk of said court shall give notice of the filing of such award to the parties to said proceeding in manner and form as directed by the judge of said court.

(d) Either or both parties may file exceptions to the award of said commissioners within 20 days from the date of the filing of said award in court. Exceptions filed to such award shall be heard before three federal district judges unless the parties, in writing, in person, or by their attorneys, stipulate that the exceptions may be heard before a lesser number of judges. On such hearing such judges shall pass de novo upon the proceedings had before the commissioners, may view the property, and may take additional evidence. Upon such hearings such judges shall file their own award, fixing therein the value of the property sought to be condemned, regardless of the award previously made by the commission-

(e) At any time within 30 days from the filing of the decision of the district judges upon the hearing on exceptions to the award made by the commissioners, either party may appeal from such decision of the judges to the circuit court of appeals, and the circuit court of appeals shall upon the hearing of such appeal dispose of the same upon the record, without regard to the awards or findings theretofore made by the commissioners or the district judges, and such circuit court of appeals shall thereupon fix the value of the property sought to be condemned.

(f) Upon acceptance of an award by the owner of any property herein provided to be appropriated, and the payment of the money awarded or upon the failure of either party to file exceptions to the award of the commissioners within the time specified, or upon the award of the commissioners and the payment of the money by the United States pursuant thereto, or the payment of the money awarded into the registry of the court by the corporation involved, the title to such property and the right to the possession thereof shall pass to the United States, and the United States shall be entitled to a writ in the same proceeding to dispossess the former owner of such property, and all lessees, agents, and attorneys of such former owner, and to put the United States, by its corporate creature and agent, the corporation, into possession of such property.

(g) In the case of any property owned in whole or in part by minors, insane persons, incompetent persons, or estates deceased persons, the legal representatives of such minors, insane persons, incompetent persons, or estates shall have power, by and with the consent and approval of the trial judge in whose court said matter is

for determination, to consent to or reject the awards of the commissioners herein provided for, and in the event that there by no legal representatives, or that the legal representatives of such minors, insane persons, or incompetent persons shall fail or decline to act, then such trial judge may, upon motion, appoint a guardian ad litem to act for such minors, insane persons, or incompetent persons, and such guardian ad litem shall act to the full extent and to the same purpose and effect as his ward could act, if competent, and such guardian ad litem shall be deemed to have full power and authority to respond, to conduct, or to maintain any proceeding herein provided for affecting his said ward.

Penal Provisions

Sec. 9. (a) All general penal statutes relating to the larceny, embezzlement, conversion, or to the improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of public moneys or property of the United States shall apply to the moneys and property of the corporations and to moneys and properties of the United States entrusted to the corporations created by this Act.

(b) Any person who, with intent to defraud any such corporation or to deceive any director, officer, or employee of any such corporation or any officer or employee of the United States (1) makes any false entry in any book of the corporation or (2) makes any false report or statement for the corporation shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(c) Any person who shall receive any compensation, rebate, or reward, or shall enter into any conspiracy, collusion, or agreement, express or implied, with intent to defraud any such corporation or wrongfully and unlawfully to defeat its purposes, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Provisions of Employment

Sec. 10. (a) The board of each such corporation shall, without regard to the provisions of civil-service laws applicable to officers and employees of the United States, appoint such managers, assistant managers, officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as are necessary for the transaction of its business, fix their compensation subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, define their duties, require bonds of such of them as the board may designate, and fix the penalties in such bonds. Any appointee of any such board may be removed in the discretion of the board.

(b) All contracts to which any such corporation is a party and which require the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of buildings, dams, canals, or other projects shall contain a provision that not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity shall be paid to such laborers and mechanics. In the event any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages, the question shall be referred to Secretary of Labor for determination, and his decision shall be final. In the determination of such prevailing rate or rates, due regard shall be given to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees. Where such work as is described herein is done by any such corporation, the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid in the same manner as though such work had been let by contract.

(c) In so far as applicable, the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons giving employment under the provisions of this Act.

(d) In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees for any such corporation and, in the promotion of any such employees or officials, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on basis of merit and efficiency. the member of the board of any such corporation who is found by the President of the United States to be guilty of a violation of this sub-section shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, and any appointee of the board of any such corporation who is found by the board to be guilty of a violation of this sub-section shall be removed from office by the board.

Miscellaneous

Sec. 11. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$500,000,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 12. The right to alter, amend, or repeal any provision of this Act is hereby expressly declared and reserved, but no such alteration, amendment, or repeal shall operate to impair the obligation of any contract made by any such board or any such corporation under power conferred by this Act.

Separability Clause

Sec. 13. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION STYMIED BY COURT

(Continued from page 97)

of Congress passed a bill by a vote of 90 to 53 in almost identical terms with the pending bill, but the Senate rejected it. While Attorney General of the United States, Justice McReynolds, now a member of the Supreme Court, and later Chief Justice Taft, each recommended this identical kind of legislation to retire all federal judges at 70, except the Supreme Court. If it is a good thing for the lower courts, why isn't it good for the Supreme Court? Why except the Supreme Court? This strange discrimination continues in the discussion today. No one seems to object to the application of this proposed legislation to all federal judges except the Supreme Court.

Several times Congress has used its power to increase or decrease the size of the Supreme Court to meet the problems of the day. Lincoln, much concerned about the constitutionality of the acts of his administration, had the court increased from nine to 10, to enable him to put a powerful friend on the court. Thus the size of the court was largest under Lincoln. But Congress, fearing that Andrew Johnson might get a chance to fill a vacancy on that aging court, reduced the size of the court from 10 to seven by providing that no vacancy

should be filled until the court reached seven. Then, just as soon as Grant was in office, Congress promptly increased the court, which in the meantime had been diminished to eight, back to nine, and with the retirement of Judge Grier for infirmity, Grant had two places to fill on the court, and he filled them with judges known to favor the legal tender acts.

The constitutionality of those acts was the burning issue of that day. The very day he appointed these two judges, the Supreme Court, by a vote of five to three, held the legal tender acts unconstitutional. But with these two new judges on the court, the cases were all reargued and opened up, and the opinion holding the legal tender acts unconstitutional, rendered a few months before, was reversed, and the two new judges appointed by Grant did it. Does anybody today condemn Grant for appointing to the court two judges who were known by him to favor the legal tender acts, and thereby enabling the court to sustain the policy of the administration by reversing

Size of Court Changed Six Times

The Supreme Court has had its size changed six times in its history, and it was charged that each change was dictated by politics. That is to say, certain national policies were being affected by the court as then constituted, and its size was enlarged or contracted in an effort to make the Supreme Court's opinions conform more nearly to the policies of the administration in power. In the light of our history it cannot be contended that the proposed legislation is unprecedented. It has ample authority in our history. Indeed, Congress has used its power to regulate the court's procedure and jurisdiction to guarantee that its decisions did not upset the policy of the government. Adams had the size of the court reduced so his successor, Jefferson, might not have a chance to appoint a member of the court. Jefferson had the Supreme Court's term abolished for two years that it might not interfere.

The Congress increased the size of the court to accommodate Lincoln, but reduced the size of the court to thwart Johnson and promptly increased it to accommodate Grant. But it is said that these were not large changes—let me remind you that in the days gone by they changed the size of the court enough to meet their problem. If it was all right to change the size of the court by two to help Grant, and by three to thwart Johnson, what's wrong with changing it six if necessary to help Roosevelt meet his problems?

Congress took away the right to appeal to the Supreme Court in order that its Reconstruction Acts after the Civil War might not have to meet the test of constitutionality. In recommending a change in the size of the court, the President has ample authority in our nation's history, not only in his own party, but more notably in the Republican party.

The proposal to retire judges at 70, is in keeping with the policy of the government and private industry. In the Army and Navy, where the officers are trained at government expense, we force them to retire at 64. In civil service we force them to retire at 70. Many states require their judges to retire at 70. In private industry many great corporations, like the Pennsylvania Railroad, force their executives to retire at 70. Indeed, the Supreme Court

of the United States is the only group I know of that passes upon their own adequacy to serve. Chief Justice Hughes once wrote a book about the Supreme Court and in this book he said: "I agree that the importance in the Supreme Court of avoiding the risk of having judges who are unable properly to do their work and yet insist on remaining on the bench is too great to permit chances to be taken, and any age selected must be somewhat arbitrary, as the time of the failing in mental power differs widely. The exigency to be thought of is not illness, but decrepitude."

Someone has suggested that if the judges are to be retired at 70, why not Congressmen? The answer to that is simple. His fitness to sit is submitted to the people every two or six years at an election, but the judges never have to submit to election. They alone pass on their own fitness. I believe in elderly men in government, but

not a government by elderly men only.
Out on the farm in Indiana the other night, by the lamp light, an humble constituent of mine took his scratch pad and pencil and wrote me what he thought about this proposition. It seemed to me to express so dispassionately and fairly the voice of the kind of people he represented and whose voices are too often unheard, that I am going to read it to you. He said: "It might be advisable to have some men on the court who are old and rich in wisdom and experience to give it balance and restraint, but it is certainly not in the public interest to have such a large majority so old they do not seem to be able to adjust themselves to the needs of the present time and are, therefore, able to block any progress made to meet those needs. We cannot remedy conditions by ignoring them."

Charge of Dictatorship Groundless

It is suggested that the bill encourages dictatorship. Let us see. If the bill were passed, the President could nominate, but the Senate has to confirm. That is check No. 1 on dictatorship. And the President and Senate have to answer to the people; that is check No. 2. After a judge is appointed, he is there for life or good behavior; that is check No. 3. Check No. 4 is the honor and integrity of President Roosevelt, in whom you and I have confidence.

After he is appointed, the judge is as independent then as any other judge. Let me tell you when dictatorships flourish—communistic or fascistic—that is when the mass of the people conclude that their government is impotent to protect them from the oppressions of the more powerful.

We are trying now to prevent government failure in whose wake always comes the dictator. The common people won the last election and we are only trying to preserve the fruits of that victory.

It is said that this is an attempt to pack the court. How do we find the court today? It is packed now by appointees of administrations gone and repudiated. Do you think these administrations were more entitled to pack the court than President Roosevelt? Do you think that Harding, Coolidge or Hoover were qualified to pick judges for the Supreme Court but Roosevelt is not? I think the court is already packed, and this bill would unpack it. As I view it, in addition to aiding the court in its work, a matter too often lost sight of in the passionate discussion of this bill, the principal effect this bill would have would be to bring new energy and thought to the Supreme Court. I cannot believe this undesirable. In answer to this argument about packing the court, I take the liberty of quoting from Mr. Raymond Clap-

per, one of the most brilliant columnists of the day: "In four years Roosevelt has had no opportunity to appoint a single member of the court.... He is trying to speed up the appointments which in all probability he otherwise would have the opportunity to make before his second term is over, and thus eventually reverse the balance of the court. But then it would be too late for him to deal with matters that need attention now. It happens that Congress has clear constitutional authority to do this. question is one of ethics. Roosevelt proposes to take advantage of the technical power of Congress in the same way that the court and opponents of his program have taken advantage of their technical opportunities under judicial procedure. That is not idealism. It is meeting practical opposition in a practical way, as everyhas to do at times in this world, or weakly resign himself to futility. Squeamish pedants will say Roosevelt should sit with folded hands. Practical persons prefer results to vain theorizing about hypothetical perfection.

Demand for Amendment Insincere

It has been suggested that a constitutional amendment is the proper way. Of course, this suggestion comes loudest from those who would not support such an amendment. But why an amendment, since this method is clearly within the Constitution and whatever the Constitution provides is certainly American? Why seek more power if we already have the power to meet a situation? The way of amendment, like that of the transgressor, is hard. Witness the Child Labor amendment; for 13 years it has been wandering in the wilderness, and still lacks nine states of being an authorized amendment. But do you realize that that Child Labor amendment would not have been required if one judge had stepped over the side of the Act of Congress with the other four judges who thought the Act was constitutional?

There is nothing in the pending bill that would keep us from amending the Constitution after the bill passes. Let us have an amendment, but we must have action now. We don't believe we should be required to wait 15 or 20 years on a prospect of action. In order to befuddle the issue the same people who in the recent election cried "Dictator," "Stand by the court," "Beware of communism," now make the same hue and cry. They would have the people believe that this is an attempt of the President to seize additional power. The truth of the matter is that the President has only joined hands with Congress in its fight to prevent the Supreme Court, under the guise of interpreting the Constitution, from dictating the legislative policy of the government. If you think the Supreme Court hasn't done so, you read the dissenting opinions of the justices of the Supreme Court for the last 50 years. I urge you to recall your history.

Three times in the history of this country, excluding the recent history seen without the perspective of time, the Supreme Court has collided with the avowed policy of Congress, and three times the verdict of history has been against the court. I refer to the Dred Scott decision—reversed by a bloody Civil War; the Legal Tender decision—reversed within a year by the court itself, after its complexion had been changed; and the Income Tax case, reversed by an amendment after years of effort.

The greatest Presidents in this nation's history, developed in the stress of great emergencies, have been at grips with the power of the court, as they sought to serve the masses of the common people and found

their purpose thwarted by the opinions of the court. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt were confronted with the issue, and never faltered. President Roosevelt today meets with constitutional power the same challenge, in a courageous effort, not to destroy your government, but to make it work for the masses of the people.

Who among you believe that the President of the United States who stood by you in the darkest hours that ever dawned in peace time in America and saved you and this country from God knows what suffering and distress, is now your enemy, a traitor to you, his countrymen, and scheming and plotting to get power into his hands to injure you?

This is no effort on the part of the President to steal power unto himself. In less than four short years such power as you so enthusiastically gave him by your vote of confidence last November will be returned to you. I have faith in him to believe that when that time shall come you will find him the guardian of the best interests of our beloved country.

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

(Continued from page 105)

quiet . . . the farmhouses slept peacefully beneath their coatings of ice . . . disaster was impossible to imagine. suddenly . . . a charge of dynamite cracked in our ears . . . rocked the car . . . and we knew that somewhere not too far distant were the levees. In all my life to come, I'll think of Charleston as I saw it first . . . men . . . mudstained . . . rubber-booted . . . utterly weary . . . lining the streets . . . the debris of forgotten food on paper plates . . . the confusion . . . the long lines waiting to be fed . . . and the trucks . loaded with men going out to a nightmare of mud and cold . . . the levees.

Inside the court house . . . more men . . . exhausted after 12 hours in the icy waters . . . falling where they stood . . . asleep sitting up on the wood and tile floors . . . against the radiators absorbing heat . . . wanting sleep and warmth while it lasted . . . while they lasted. We used a flashlight that night and every other night so that we wouldn't step on their closely packed bodies. Here, too, the odor of stale food . . . of dirt . . . of unwashed bodies.

It was only a beginning . . . so much to do and see everywhere. Outside the rest of the world read and listened . . . the flood was a topic of conversation . . here it was existence . . . the only life possible. Outside of the town, in the Lincoln School twenty-five hundred refugees were sheltered ... sleeping behind desks ... in aisles and cloakrooms and outside in tents. In what was once the amusement hall of the school . . . complete with stage and backdrop lay four hundred people . . . whole families huddled together on straw ticking. . . . Here and there a baby cried fretfully . bench along the wall a man awkwardly held a baby of a year. . . That baby wanted its mother who was dying of exposure in one of the improvised hospital rooms in the school. Being a woman and a mother it is not surprising that in that

rooms in the school. Being a woman and a mother it is not surprising that in that whole terrible picture it was the children who seemed the real victims of the flood. Bewildered and white-faced . . . beyond outery now . . accepting. These are the real flood victims . . . torn from their homes without reason or knowledge . . . left to

bear the stigma of an angry river . . . facing a future of . . . what? Out in the world crisp checks were sent to ease . . . a gesture from security. But would any check ever heal the loneliness and heartbreak of this baby . . . lying quietly upon the straw . . . wanting a mother whom she will never see again? I saw that baby and I wonder. Then the flood babies . . . played heavily by the press. Poor mites . . ushered abruptly into a world of confusion and suffering . . . just one more burden for tired mothers.

Out on the levee ... a seething turmoil of men and mud, the rescue crews are at work the clock around. Here . . . only one of the rescue points, are brought the men and women trapped by the flood and sighted by rescuers . . . in planes . . . who relay the short wave radio messages to the tents below . . . to state troopers in their bright blue.

We are just in time to hear a murmur through the crowd and to see in the distance a crude craft . . . a sort of houseboat . . . tugged in by one of the dozens of outboard motors on similar missions. Before the houseboat lands, we know that 10 people are upon it . . . that they have been marooned and trapped by ice floes . . . that for four days they have been without Well, here they are . . . a food or fuel. woman not old in years . . . ageless in experience . . . in her arms a small still child . . . at her heels two others. The woman is protected only by a thin summer wrap . . . and what was once a hat. The thildren have coats fashioned of wet and ragged quilts. There are 10 in this family and the last to descend is carried awkwardly by two of the levee men . . . an old, old woman, 80, they said . . . dying now of exposure. As she passes we hear sob . . . dry, rebellious sobs of age. As she passes we hear her We heard her then . . . and it will be a long time before those sobs have ceased to echo in our protesting ears. Too old for this . . . a blow too much for any lifetime.

At Red Cross headquarters in the court house, from which we broadcast . . . a never-ending line . . a very flotsam of humanity in every costume and state of desolation . . . waiting for partial comfort. Each one brought a story in themselves . . . and after the names had been given . . the number in the family . . . they were asked what they had lost . . . everything . . . everything . . . it was all the same . . . an endless repetition of a heartbreaking word.

Well . . . these were only instances . . . not important in themselves . . . but while those at home, warm before radios . . . heard amazing statistics . . . thousands of homeless . . . thousands hungry and cold . . . hundreds dying . . . they were only prone to forget the tragedy of the individual cases that added to the appalling whole. . . Forget the simple misery in an impressive array of figures? . . . I never can!

DOES CONSTITUTION GOVERN SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page 99)

famous Star Chamber Court again attempted to override the will of Parliament. This time again it was over the question of money. In 1628 King Charles I said: "This is addressed to you, the judges, because the interpretation of the laws belongs to you alone, under me; for neither the Lords nor the Commons, nor both together (whatever new doctrines may be attempted to be set up) have any right whatever to pass or to interpret laws

without my assent." In 1630 the judges of the Star Chamber ruled that the action of the King was legal in levying ship money in opposition to the decisions of Parliament.

Judges and King Co-operate

Ten of the 12 judges in the court ruled as follows: "Acts of Parliament cannot hinder a King from commanding the subjects, their pensions and goods, and I say their money, too. No acts of Parliament can make any difference." The outcome of this controversy, coupled as it was with other contributory causes, was another civil war and revolution.

In this case the judges kept their heads (in more than one sense) but the King lost his.

The next instance of the courts and the King (James II) attempting to override Parliament was about 60 years later and again the action of the court was a contributing cause of a civil war and revolution.

The court ruled as follows: "The Kings of England are sovereign princes; the laws of England are the King's laws; therefore, it is an inseparable prerogative in the King of England to dispense with penal laws in particular cases, and for particular reasons, of which reasons and necessities he is the sole judge; and this is not a trust vested in the King, but the ancient remains of sovereign power of the Kings of England, which never yet was taken from then nor ever can be."

This arrogant defiance of Parliament in the King's behalf was a contributory cause of another civil war and revolution known as the "glorious revolution."

Court Learns Lesson

In this instance the King retained his head but lost his throne. From that time to this day England has been ruled by a constitutional monarchy and never since then for nearly 250 years has any court even attempted to void an act of Parliament.

To show how the attitude of the English courts and Kings has changed since the time of James II, let us quote from a famous case in 1871 where Mr. Justice Willes said:

"We sit here as servants of the Queen and the legislature. Are we to act as regents over what is done by Parliament with the consent of the Queen, Lords and Commons? I deny that any such authority exists. If an act of Parliament has been obtained improperly, it is for the legislature to correct it by repealing it; but so long as it exists as law, the courts are bound to obey it. The proceedings here are judicial, not autocratic. Which they would be if we could make laws instead of administering them."

Since the reign of James II the Kings of England and then governors and judges have confined their activities in the overriding of legislative acts to those of the American colonies. Hundreds of such acts, up to the American revolution, were so invalidated and such action was again a contributory cause to civil war and revolution. In the Declaration of Independence our forefathers expressed their opinion of these acts of interference by King George and his governors and judges in the following words:

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the terms of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has refused assent to laws the most necessary for the public good. He has combined with others * * for abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the powers of our government."

In this instance the King did not lose his throne but he lost an empire; one of the greatest in the world.

After the Revolutionary War was over the Constitutional Convention was held in 1787 when our Constitution was drafted. As many of the men constituting that convention were educated men, well-informed as to the principal events in English history and the basic principles of English jurisprudence, it is to be expected that they were entirely familiar with the preceding events.

Franklin Opposes Court

Under the circumstances it is perfectly clear why they defeated the proposition to give the Supreme Court the power to void acts of Congress that they deemed in contravention to the Constitution.

Benjamin Franklin expressed the majority opinion, "The idea is unthinkable." That was not the only "unthinkable" idea that was advanced at the Constitutional Convention and defeated.

There were some who in spite of the colonists experience with King George III wanted a king. As a substitute others were in favor of a life time term for the President. The idea was put forward that only the rich and wellborn were fit to govern. No man worth less than \$100,000 should be eligible for the presidency. For judges the amount proposed was \$50,000 and for Senators and Representatives in proportion. Benjamin Franklin objected on the ground that "some of the greatest rogues I am acquainted with are the richest rogues."

As some of the colonies had a property qualification attached to the franchise this idea also came up.

An amusing argument that old Ben Franklin had with a gentleman has come down to us. Franklin is quoted: "As I understand the idea, if a man has a trained donkey that is worth \$100 he would be entitled to vote. But if the donkey were to die before the election the man would lose his vote. What I would like to know is, in whom does the right to vote reside, in the man or in the donkey? You acknowledge that it is in the man? Well then, what is the use of the donkey?"

As that question and others were never satisfactorily answered the property qualification to the franchise was left out of our Constitution.

The idea that the ruling classes in this country have sought for years to impress on the minds of the people is that our forefathers in framing the Constitution deliberately intended to give us a Supreme Court of lawyers empowered to override any Act of Congress even though it had been approved and signed by Presidents like Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

Does Constitution Govern Court?

And not only were their decisions to be irreviewable by anyone but themselves, but they were to be binding on everyone but themselves. And while the President and Congress in the performance of their duties were to conform to the plain words of the Constitution this court of lawyers was to be guided by its own conception of what the Constitution stood for and "only restrained by its own sense of self-restraint." And it

must also be remembered that whereas the President and Congress were elected by the people for a limited term, these justices were appointed by the party in power, and for all practical purposes for life, no matter how unfit they might subsequently prove themselves to be.

And further be it remembered that while the Acts passed by Congress and approved and signed by these eminent Presidents were binding on themselves as well as the people, the decisions of these judges are to be conas binding on everybody but themselves.

Merely to state these assumptions is to laugh them out of court.

When our present-day reactionaries wish us to understand that our level-headed forefathers intended to place such a monstrosity of statecraft before the 13 original states for ratification, they not only put too great a strain on our credulity and insult our intelligence but also traduce the memory of the framers of our Constitution.

To show how "unthinkable" this idea is, it is only necessary to get a clear idea of the character of the men comprising the judiciary of that day and also an idea as to what really occurred at the convention.

Marshall Hated Jefferson

We will begin with John Marshall who gained fame by his so-called decision by which he usurped the present prerogative of the Supreme Court to void Acts of Congress. As one of the first Chief Justices he has been pictured by the conservative historians as the acme of judicial ability and integrity. Our latest historian of the Jeffersonian era, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, in his "Jefferson in Power," draws quite a different picture. "No man in America hated Jefferson and his democracy more bitterly. In cases having no political significance, Marshall was the fairest and wisest of jurists, but in cases of a political nature the politician on the bench-and he was a constant and consummate politicianwas glaringly revealed."

Marshall presided at the trial of Aaron Burr who was tried for treason. Burr tried to separate the Mississippi Valley from the Union and looked for help first from England and then from Spain. Marshall's hatred of Jefferson who was then President prompted him to do all he could to save Burr's neck. He made a rule defining treason that was directly contrary to one he had made a few weeks previously in another case. This shut out evidence the government stood ready to present.

This ruling made it impossible to convict the man who planned and initiated this treasonable undertaking as long as he had been clever enough to get a dupe to commit the overt act.

Marshall also attended a dinner in honor of Burr after the indictment and before the trial

While on the bench he showed his hatred of Jefferson so plainly that he had to make explanations and apologies. Marshall also brought discredit on himself and the federal judiciary when he stayed up till midnight helping to pack that judiciary with political "lame ducks" when the Federalists were swept out of power by the Jeffersonians.

But the worst is yet to come. In 1804. about a year after Marshall had made his socalled decision usurping the power to void Acts of Congress, Justice Chase was involved in impeachment proceedings in the House. He was a bad egg even according to the easy standards of those days. In the Continental Congress he was caught trying to use information to corner wheat. He bullied and insulted lawyers and witnesses. As Mr. Bowers says, "He acted on the theory that a political

opponent had no rights that a federal judge was bound to respect.

Alexander Hamilton described him thus: "It is your lot to have the peculiar privilege of being universally despised * * *. Were I inclined to make a satire of the species I would attempt a faithful description of your heart." When he went out of his way to make a violent attack on the Jeffersonian administration in a charge to a Baltimore grand jury, the House voted aritcles of impeachment against him. Knowing that his own skirts were none too clean and sensing the rising storm, Marshall proceeded to cast an anchor to the windward. He wrote a letter to Justice Chase in which he stated that it might be well to concede to Congress the right to veto those court decisions they "deemed unsound."

He also wrote to his brother, James, that "the modern doctrine of impeachment should yield to an appellate jurisdiction in the legislature."

Marshall's Costly Concession

In other words, in order to save his position he was perfectly willing to concede to Congress the power to override any of his decisions just as Congress had the power to override a presidential veto. He was not willing to give up all his usurped power but only a part. It sounds very much like a bank absconder trying to make terms for immunity in return for a part of the loot. If the Supreme Court derived its power of voiding acts of Congress from the Constitution, how was Mr. Marshall in a position to cede a part of such power to Congress?

Also it's very evident that Mr. Marshall did not take seriously the contention of some modern statesmen that to weaken the power of the Supreme Court would "pull down the pillars of the temple" and "jeopardize the liberties of the people." And if it was not a power conferred by the Constitution, why not return to Congress all of the usurped power?

But as the attempt to impeach Chase failed of the necessary two-thirds vote, Marshall saved his skin and was not forced to disclaim the court's assumed authority. The rest of the judiciary were not much better. It was a common practice for the federal judiciary even as late as Jefferson's day to make insulting and partisan speeches from the bench and to use their offices as means for political propaganda. With the connivance and assistance of these judges, it was not unusual for both grand trial juries to be packed with political opponents of the man on trial. Just before Jefferson was elected, when the Alien and Sedition laws were in effect, men went on trial for life and liberty with the juries so packed against them. The judiciary of that day was notoriously partisan, often drunken and sometimes corrupt.

Edmund Burke, the English statesman, in an "Account of European Settlements in America" said: "And thus in many of our settlements the lawyers have gathered to themselves the greatest part of the wealth of the country." Knowing as they did the Knowing as they did the above enumerated tendencies it is certainly "unthinkable" that the men who framed our Constitution had any intention of conferring upon a small group of lawyers the powers now exercised by our Supreme Court

In order to make it clear how far-fetched this assumption is, it is only necessary to refer to the report of the proceedings of that convention kept by James Madison who acted as secretary. Fortunately this report is available in House Document 398, 69th Congress, First Session. The title of this document is "Formation of the United States; Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States." On page 152 it is shown that on June 4, 1787, the judiciary was denied revisionary powers over legislative acts by a vote of eight to two. On page 167 it will be found that on June 6, 1787, again the judiciary was denied revisionary powers over legislative acts by an eight to

On pages 422 to 429 it is shown that on July 21, 1787, there was a major engagement with both sides bringing up their heavy artillery. The question of associating the supreme national judiciary with the executive in the revisionary power over legislative acts was defeated after a prolonged debate. On pages 547 and 548 there was a battle between the two forces over a most elaborate motion on the matter, which is herewith given in full. Wednesday, August 15, 1787, Mr. Madison made the following motion:

"Every bill which shall have passed the two houses, shall before it becomes a law, be severally presented to the President of the United States, and to the judges of the Supreme Court for the revision of each. If upon such revision they shall approve it, they shall respectively signify their approbation by signing it; but if, upon such revision, it shall appear improper to either, or both, to be passed into a law, it shall be returned with the objections against it, to that house, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; but if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of house, when either the President or the majority of the judges shall object, or threefourths, when both shall object, shall agree to pass it, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds, or three-fourths of the other house, as the case may be, it shall become a law."

It should be noted that his motion would have conferred no such power as is exercised by the Supreme Court at present. There was no waiting for 27 years or even 37 years be-fore voiding a law. Any adverse decision could be immediately overridden by Congress as is done at present in the case of a Presidential veto. And yet in spite of its mild character it was overwhelmingly defeated, and they left no voiding power with the judges.

On page 551 we find on top of that "Mr. Williamson moved to change 'two-thirds of each house' into 'three-fourths' " as requisite to overrule the dissent of the President. He saw no danger in this, and preferred "giving the power to the President alone, to admitting the judges into the business of legislation."

And that there were others who agreed with that sentiment is shown by the vote that carried it. The fact that Madison participated in all these discussions should prove conclusively that he knew what he was talking about when, in after years, the Supreme Court claimed the power of voiding acts of Congress and he said: "I beg to know upon what principle it can be contended that any one department draws from the Constitution greater powers than another in marking out the limits of the powers of the several departments. Nothing has yet been offered to invalidate the doctrine that the meaning of the Constitution may as well be ascertained by the legislative as by the judicial authority."

(To be continued in April)



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TERRY'S LAUGHTER HIDES HIS TEARS

(Continued from page 107)

"Now," said Ellen, "for years I have been striving to teach Terry to speak the English language as it should be spoken, but whenever he gets excited or is talking over old times he is apt to forget all my teaching. Did he revert back to his ancient dialect, William?"

"No!" said Bill. "Did he, Slim?"

"His diction was the purest and most unadulterated, refined English that, outside of present company, I have heard for many a long day, and could only have been attained by indefatigable study under an accomplished teacher," said

"Goodness gracious, Mr. Toban. You startled me for a moment. With all the linguistic abilities which you possess, and Terry possessing all those which you give him credit for, it must be a great pleasure for you two highbrows to converse together."

"Now, Dad," said Eileen, laughing. "See what a reputation you have got to live up to. You'll be all right as long

as you don't say anything."
"Well, ladies," said Slim, "we have spent one of the most pleasant evenings with Terry that we have had in a long time, but the hour grows late and it is time that William, in whom I take a fatherly interest, was put into his little cot; so, if you will excuse us, we'll wend our way homeward."

"I hope you will repeat your visit very soon," said Ellen. "Eileen and I will make it a point to be at home, if possible, the next time you visit us, but I know how Terence likes to be alone with his old friends to talk over old times, so come as often as you can."

As Slim and Bill were walking home, Slim remarked: "Terry, when he tries, can keep his speech pretty clear of the brogue, but when he gets talkin' in earnest, or is tellin' a story, he is handi-

capped unless he can drop back into his native tongue.

"It strikes me," said Bill, "that when you an' Ellen gets talkin' yer in a class by yourselves. Why don't yuh talk that

way all the time?"
"To tell the truth, William, I keep that line of talk for special occasions. I'd feel mighty uncomfortable if I tried to use it all the time, an' I'll bet I'd make lots-a slips. One thing about Terry sure s'prised me tonight."

"Why, what was that?"

"The fact that his happy, go-lucky, disposition hid such a deep under-current

"It s'prised me, too," said Bill. "He never said anything to me afore about his home life."

Congress is human. It can not be indifferent to letters from "back home"-if the letters are real, not phony. Local unions, who believe in Supreme Court reform should let their congressmen know about it. Now.

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

Hoffmann-Soons Company. Hermansen Electric Company.

The complete list is as follows:

Conduit Fittings

Arrow Conduit Fitting Co., 419 Lafayette, New York City.

Switchboard Shops

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City. Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y. Empire Switchboard Co., 28th St. and 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City. Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J. Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City. Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3rd St., New York City. Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Signal Appliance Shops

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. L. J. Loeffler, Inc., 351 West 41st St., New York City. Stanley & Patterson, 150 Varick St., New York City.

Wire and Cable Shops

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward & Flushing Aves., Brooklyn. Standard Elec. Equipment Co., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y. Triangle Cond't & Cable Co., Dry Harbor Rd. & Cooper Ave., Brooklyn. Columbia Electric & Cable Company, Thompson Ave., Long Island City. Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn. O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Hoffmann-Soons Company, New York City. Hermansen Electric Co., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

Concrete Boxes and All Types of Outlet Boxes

Knight Electric Specialty Co., Morton St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous

Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago. Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago. Cregier Elec. Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago. Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago. Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago. Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Avenue, Chicago. Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago. Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago. Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago. C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

UNION RADIO MEN HEROICALLY STEM FLOOD

(Continued from page 105)

While these men were doing great work down there in the spillway sector, not only in broadcasting but aiding in whatever way they could in relaying messages back and forth for the disaster administrator and Red Cross over our lines, things were beginning to move faster and faster in St. Louis. Relief programs were being broadcast and, for instance, on Monday night, January 25, as soon as schedules could be cleared the first relief program began to shape up. Lines were run into the Union Station and a crew was posted there to await the arrival of refugee trains. All of the orchestras that had been playing over KMOX from hotels, etc., and the entire group of musicians from a local theater along with a group of entertainers from that place, together with the studio orchestra and talent, offered their services and with entertainment by these groups that had already been working all evening and with two broadcasts from the flood territory and a couple more from the Union Station when refugee trains pulled into St. Louis, together with the relaying of messages from other broadcast stations in the Louisville area, a good picture was given to the public and donation after donation began to come in and what I mean was that night crew of operators finally dwindled down to one man glad to see the first man of the day crew arrive. But we can say that not one second was lost all this time due to equipment failure or carelessness of operation. These relief programs were presented from time to time throughout the next 12 days up to the final big attempt to really put things over, and over they went when, as we stated before, the commercial stations of St. Louis helped by pooling all their facilities to put over the mayor's big relief show.

Also as the danger grew greater, two short-wave transmitters were shipped into St. Louis from the New York office and these were installed by Engineer Willoughby in a TWA airliner and on a 36-ton motor ship named the Sara Mc-Donald. This boat played a great part in the last five days that the flood was covered. On Saturday morning Operator Willoughby and Announcer Vic Rugh left St. Louis with equipment for St. Genevieve, Mo., to meet this motor ship, and at 9 p. m. boarded the boat and the following morning it left for the flood area. While the motor ship Sara Mc-Donald was on its way down the Mississippi the 100-watt short-wave transmitter WIEK was installed and tested and the boat arrived at Cairo on the Mississippi side of the town, which lies between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, about 9:30 Monday morning. In the meantime contact had been established between the relay point at Charlestown and the boat and one broadcast already had been furnished the network direct from the river. That same day at 12:45 p. m. the Sara McDonald tied up at the barge line docks on the Ohio side of the city of Cairo, Ill., and a description was given from there.

Excursions were made back and forth along the levees and our men were on the scene when Army engineers dynamited the levees around the Birdspoint spillway to allow this spillway to be flooded and relieve the pressure on the levees of New Madrid and Cairo. This boat was equipped and was ready to help in rescue work should it be needed, should the levees fail to hold back the flood waters. Broadcasting from this boat through WIEK continued until the morning of February 5, when transmitter was dismantled and the KMOX crew began its journey back to St. Louis.

To give you an idea of how well we were fitted to present at a minute's notice to the entire network should any great catastrophe occur: First, headquarters were established at Charlestown and there a short-wave transmitter was set up to communicate with the boat, in addition to the equipment necessary to feed programs over land lines to Also receiving equipment St. Louis. was set up there, to pick up anything that the crew on the boat would feed to them over short-wave transmitter WIEK. Also from St. Louis special network circuits were in service from master control at KMOX into Chicago, where at a minute's notice the network could be cut and a program fed into it.

Figure this one out: Paul White, special events director of the Columbia network, joined our men in the flood area and boarded the Sara McDonald. Something arose which made it necessary for him to talk to officials in New York while he was in the middle of the Mississippi river. Did he succeed in doing so, you ask. Our answer is Yes, and here is how it was done: Through the transmitter on board the ship contact was made with our land station at Charlestown: they in turn made contact with master control at KMOX; master control at KMOX patched them through to station telephone operator, who made long distance contact with New York. Paul White talked to New York this way, and men in New York talked back to him over these lines that had been patched through to Charlestown and from Charlestown the message was relayed to the boat through the shortwave station there. That is one of the many tricks that were pulled and that a wide-awake engineering department can do in emergencies when they arise. Still, all in all, although a thrill is connected with each such event, it's all in a day's work for the modern radio man.

Such scenes as stated here were reported by Engineers Willoughby and Burrows upon their return to St. Louis. Mound City, Ill., a little way above Cairo, completely covered by water. Quoting the words of Willoughby, we write: "Anything you say about Mound City wouldn't be bad enough because it was a total loss." For instance, about the only thing to be seen was the very top of the railroad station and a semaphore sticking out of the water. Another place was where an exceptionally high ground for that section of the

state of Illinois a group of three or four trees were sticking out of the water and around them were gathered debris of all kinds, including a couple of houses swirling around in the muddy waters. At Cairo the city streets were from 10 to 20 feet below the river, being protected by sea walls, and on top of these an additional wall had been built of cinders, mud and lumber, which only due to the constant watching of the men of that city, aided by the Army and government engineers and lads from the CCC camps saved the town from what the citizens say was the worst flood that they had ever witnessed.

This constant patrolling of the levees on both sides of the great Father of Waters day and night kept up until all danger and the crest was well past these points. Descriptions of people on housetops and in trees or any place of safety they could reach makes us thankful that all of us that were lucky enough to be out of reach of those devastating waters were able to do our little bit in aiding in the relief of the people, who in a great number of cases lost everything they had. We could fill page after page with these stories of what the boys that covered the flood saw, but let's take a good look at the pictures they brought back for us and then we can in a way realize just how bad it really was.

Just one more interesting fact and it shows how rescue work by boats was endangered. While the Sara McDonald was tied up at Cairo a house came floating down the Ohio river and only due to the alertness of the skipper of the boat did he cast off in time to avoid a direct blow from this house, and at that it did graze and jar the boat a couple of inches out of the water. That reminds me of the time the generator supplying power for our transmitter on board the Sara McDonald was frozen up and in order to keep schedule and with no hot water or other means available to thaw it out and get it running, the operator without further loss of time took hold of the only thing available that would do the job, the skipper's pot of hot coffee. Well, that did the trick and the schedule was kept. Well, the old saying in the show business is that the show must go on, and the same holds true in the radio game.

Using valuable space each month in the Worker, the radio men of St. Louis, members of the radio division of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., under the leadership of Business Manager Schading, will endeavor to bring to you through this medium a word picture of what they are doing. month a story of the work they did during the recent flood, and next month an article on how they desire to help all radio men and how they are begin-ning to branch out. Other writings will bring to you news of the men who are working at the various radio stations that are manned by our members. And now a vote of confidence and thanks is given to our business manager,

Arthur Schading, under whose guidance this group was organized 12 years ago. The future looks bright for this organization, and with Old Man Depression finally around the corner going the other way-well, in plain words, they can't stop us now. We invite the other organized groups of radio men to join us in these articles. Also any inquiries from other local unions will be promptly answered, and it is our hope that we can help others in forming an organization like ours.

LABOR'S HOUSING PROGRAM TO BE REALIZED

(Continued from page 102)

that would be a stabilizer of the economic system—a balanced program of slum reclamation and low-cost housing. If we put up a building and rent it or sell it we recover the cost of the site-we have an investment that will pay out. You can bring private money in to help you reclaim the slum and put it to use. I want to see a continuous program instead of a spurt, something that will keep building mechanics at work steadily for years."

A gradual redevelopment of slum areas, rebuilding of cities, that will make them clean, beautiful and safe, is Mr. Ihlder's idea. But always he has an unwavering eye on costs. And a subsidy, to him, is something to be shunned rather than welcomed.

When Is Subsidy Proper?

"There is only one proper subsidy in this program," he maintains. "That is, when it is necessary, to write down the cost of the site. When we buy land that has buildings on it we have to pay something for the buildings, even though we are going to tear them down. It is not bad economics to write down the cost of the site to a proper use value. vou get rid of the liability of a slum area it saves expense to the city, therefore the city can afford to pay something for slum reclamation. We consider a proper use value of the land to be one-fifth of the value of the building to be erected there. So when we have to do it we are going to write down the cost of sites-but we have not had to do it yet."

Construction, he says, should not be subsidized. A subsidy on the cost of the site goes only to the one transaction, but a subsidy to construction creates "a psychological problem." On the one hand it will increase the cost of the building. Architects, contractors and materials manufacturers all dip their fingers in the gravy, and those in charge of the project do not have enough incentive to keep costs at a minimum. The building worker doesn't get it-not much of it, anywayit goes into fancy gadgets, high priced materials, and costly changes. Subsidized housing would raise construction costs generally. On the other hand we have the public looking with growing disfavor on a costly wasteful project, complaining about the waste of taxpayers' money, until the principle of public building is heaped with ridicule and disfavor.

To be successful and to continue in operation, the program must be a very

practical one. It is not enough to buy up the land of a slum area, demolish the buildings, and go off and leave it vacant. It must be put into service, with the twofold purpose of benefiting the surrounding community and of paying a return on the cost. The needs of the community must be considered in determining the use. In Pittsburgh's congested Golden Triangle were some large tenement buildings. After these were demolished it was found a parking lot on the site actually paid a greater net return per year than the buildings did. The Alley Dwelling Authority builds rows of parking garages where the old alley houses stood; it puts up repair garages, paint shops and other small shops which may carry on a flourishing trade back from the street. These buildings it rents, and watches over with a loving eye. If the D. C. Park and Planning Commission says the area is needed for a playground, that's just fine; the Alley Dwelling Authority will sell the land at the cost of acquisition, but it will not tamely hand it over for nothing. Every piece of land must become a useful, profitable invest-

Getting Money's Worth

The low-rent housing program is administered with an equally practical slant. Contracts are awarded on competitive bidding, and if all the bids are too high the Authority changes its plans to lower the costs and asks for new bids, as it did recently on an apartment house project, changing the walls from poured concrete to brick. It is now engaged in comparing the advantages of remodeled row houses, new row houses and apartments. On the whole, Mr. Ihlder believes that the two-story new brick row house offers most advantages in the Washington area. The cost per cubic foot of rentable space is much lower in the house, and he believes that tenants in a house have more affection for it, take better care of it than those in an apartment.

Though its building plans do not incline toward fancy gadgets, the Authority insists that good plumbing (including bathroom complete with tub and a supply of hot water) and good electric lighting are necessities. These are necessary not only for the morale of the tenants, but also for the upkeep of the houses.

"When we remodeled the houses at Hopkins Place many of the same tenants moved in again as soon as they were com-"At first pleted," Mr. Ihlder related. it used to annoy me to see the finger marks on the clean, freshly painted plaster in the rooms. After about two months the walls were kept clean and no more finger marks appeared. The tenants had got used to taking baths, using the

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. \$4 W. insignia. Price only

hot water and bathtubs we provided for them. In their old living conditions they had no better bathing facilities than a bucket or washtub in the kitchen. It takes a little while to develop the habit of keeping clean, but when people have the means to do it they do keep clean, and take pride in it.

"Electric light helps to keep houses clean. A poorly lighted house is a dirty house because the housekeeper can't see the dirt. Better lighting means more

cleanliness."

Because

BECAUSE

Because

Because the report of the La Follette committee on labor spies is a historical landmark in labor history-

Because it contains a practical directory of crookdom and thugdom, bosscreated-

Because it will not be excelled for a long time for its mass information on the dirty employer business of spying,

Electrical Workers' The has produced a limited number of copies, which can be had on application, at 95 cents postpaid for the two volumes.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL

Electrical Workers Fight Flood Damage

Electrical workers are playing a big part in the rebuilding of cities and industries damaged by floods. The Wall Street Jour-nal, in a report of the materials and men

needed for the mopping up job, says:
"All along the Ohio River, power plants are under water. Some are steel and iron plants using electrical equipment designed for direct current. It was last year's expe-Pittsburgh that the drying out of the field coils of the DC motors was a big problem. The job of getting alternating current motors (using 550 volts and under) back into shape was not so complex. Out of 2,300 such repair jobs handled by one service company here last spring, only five motors failed to work after a drying out process.

"In plants generating electric current (big utilities) and now under water from Wheeling westward along the Ohio, lead covered cables and varnished cambric cables will have to be replaced. In three large plants of this character, flooded in the Pittsburgh area last year, it was found that the drying out of the high voltage generators was a slow task, but not as expensive as cable replacement."

While no estimate of flood repair needs is yet available, undoubtedly there will be millions spent for electrical repairs, not only in industries and utilities, but in homes, other buildings, street lighting systems and transmission lines damaged by

the rushing waters.

TRUTH ABOUT JAPANESE TRADE COMPETITION

(Continued from page 100)

Investigation of Industry

Two investigations are being made by the Tariff Commission; one, in response to a Senate resolution, of the cost of production in Japan as a basis for tariff readjustment, and the other, by direction of the President, of the effect of imports upon the domestic industry as organized under the NRA code.

The President has also appointed a Cabinet committee, comprising Secretaries Hull, Wallace, Roper and Perkins, and directed them to study two phases of the problem; first, the critical present, and secondly, the future of the industry, including a complete analysis of foreign trade. Neither group has finished its study of the problem, but some facts pertaining to the ills of the industry are available. A minority of textile manufacturers, and the leaders of the United Textile Workers' Union hold that the difficulties facing the industry are internal and not the result of Japanese competition.

Several government bureaus have given a great deal of study to this industry and its problems. The government is occupied with the problem of re-employment, and more people look to employment in this industry than any other line of manufacturing. In 1929 mill hands totaled 425,000 and there are over 11,500,-000 people on the 2,200,000 cotton farms in the country.

The studies, so that the whole picture might be complete, have embraced both the historical and technical aspects.

One of the important facts brought out in these studies is that the fraction of the total national income secured by this industry has steadily become less. In 1919 the net value of the product from the mills was \$2,014,000,000 and the national income was \$60,418,000,000. Ten years later the value of cotton textiles had dropped to \$1,446,000,000 while the national income had increased to \$82,338,-000,000. In 1919, the wages and profits from this industry were 3.33 per cent of the national income, and in 1929 only about half as much, or 1.76 per cent. The same trend is shown by comparison with the total value of consumers' goods and services produced (a series prepared on a different basis than the national income), cotton textiles were 3.35 per cent of such value in 1919, and 1.69 per cent in 1929. During the depression this condition became more marked.

Ratio of Cotton Textile Net Value of Product to National Income

1919 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 3.33 1.76 1.28 1.22 1.12 1.73 1.55 Average 1930-32; 1.21 per cent.

From the above it is shown that this loss is not recent but has been going on for years and was a factor even during the peak years of prosperity.

The drift towards rayon, though not yet important to the whole cotton industry, shows a serious competitor of fine combed yarns and fabrics.

Some of the textile manufacturers are advocating the abolition of the processing tax so that their product may be sold at a cheaper price. The studies show that price reductions would not substantially stimulate volume. It is estimated that a 10 per cent decrease in price would only

result in a 1 or 1½ per cent increase in volume on the average, but on the other hand a 10 per cent increase in national income would result in a 7 per cent increase of volume on the average. If the level of industrial production during the first quarter of 1935 had been 120 rather than 90 it is probable that cotton mill consumption would have been 20 per cent greater. (New York Times business index.) It will obviously be impossible for cotton mill consumption to be maintained at the high pre-depression levels until general industrial production and consumer incomes have been increased.

The processing tax is not a competitive factor. It amounts to 4.2 cents per pound or \$20 per bale. For the 5,700,000 bales consumed in 1933-34 total payments of the tax amounted to \$14,000,000. Mills pass this tax on to the consumer. A tax equal to the processing tax is collected on all cotton articles imported into this country and the tax is refunded to the manufacturer if he exports articles from this country.

The wage differential between north and south has been attacked by northern manufacturers, and defended by southern textile interests.

From the war period to 1929 there was a decline of nearly 1,500,000 bales in the annual consumption of cotton in New England mills while there was an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bales in consumption by mills in cotton-growing States.

That Japanese competition is not the cause of present unsettled conditions is indicated by the fact that divisions of the textile industry not affected by such competition are equally demoralized.

High protectionists usually present the narrow view of sectionalism or of one industry, and tell only half the story. The present campaign of the textile interests is no exception. The broader view of the situation should take into account not only the trend of imports for a number of years, but the relation of this trend to domestic production and exports of cotton cloth.

In 1923 imports reached an all-time peak of more than 200,000,000 square yards. Since that time there has been a gradual decline until in recent years they have averaged from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 square yards from all countries.

On the other hand, exports in recent years have been five to ten times the imports and production is, of course, many times larger than exports. In 1934, a low figure for exports of about 223,500,000 square yards is reported as against imports of less than 40,500,000 square yards.

Japanese cotton textile competition is not new in the American market. As early as 1923 nearly 11,000,000 square yards were imported from that country. For many years the total value of imports into the United States from Japan was greater than the value of total exports to Japan. It was not until 1932 that this condition was reversed. Our exports gradually increased in value over our imports until in 1934 Japan bought nearly twice as much from the United States as we bought from Japan.

Trends in Japanese-American Trade, 1926-1934

Value of Exports to Japan*

1926-36	averag	e	\$	246,08	36,000
1931 _				155,71	15,000
1932				134,92	21,000
1933 _				143,43	35,000
1934 _				210,42	20,000
Source:	Bureau	of	Foreign	and	Domestic
Commerce.					

Value of Imports From Japan-7 pt blk

1926-30 average	\$379,632,000
1931	206,349,000
1932	134,011,000
1933	128,418,000
1934	119,251,000

^{*} Including re-exports.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Japan is our best customer for raw cotton. More cotton from the 1934 crop is being sold to Japan than the combined sales to the three countries that are the next best purchasers. At the same time the United States in 1934 was the best market for Japanese raw silk. But cotton and silk do not, by any means, represent the entire picture. The United States exported in 1934 a wide variety of goods. other than raw cotton, to a value nearly as great as the total imports from Japan. including raw silk. These miscellaneous commodities, shipped to Japan from all parts of the United States, were worth twice as much as the commodities other than silk which we bought from Japan.

Principal U. S. Imports from Japan, 1933 and 1934*

	19	33	19	34
Commodity	Quantity	y Value	Quantity	y Value
Raw silk (lbs.)	60,213	\$91,659	54,989	\$69,847
Silk fabrics				
(sq. yds.)	16,625	1,489	15,913	1,669
Tunafish (lbs.	13,396	2,217	7,568	1,204
Crabmeat "	7,039	2,035	5,231	1,747
Tea (lbs.)	24,881	1,898	22,569	2,286
Cotton floor				
coverings				
(sq. yds.)	9,869	1,146	10,578	1,346
Cotton rags				
(lbs.)	15,527	465	17,161	712
Cot. textiles				
(sq. yds.)	1,116	79	7,287	363
Earthen and				
stoneware		896		1,506
Electric				
lamps	120,691	791	92,791	833-

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Principal U. S. Exports to Japan, 1933 and 1934*

		933		934
Commodity	Quanti	ty Value	Quanti	ty Value
Raw cotton		CONTRACT CONTRACT	175-1111-151	an wasters
(bales)	1,814	\$86,699	1.737	\$112,178
Crude oil		entiment services	1000000	Townson State (Name)
(bbls.)	5,533	5,505	6,693	7,944
Other petro- leum prods				
(bbls.)	6,577	8,449	9,622	12,716
Iron and steel		0,440	0,022	14,110
scrap(lbs.)	548	4,739	1,165	12,410

^{*} Including exports to Taiwan and Chosen. (000 omitted)

^{*} Including imports from Taiwan and Chosen. (000 omitted)

1934 1933 Commodity Quantity Value Quantity Value Tin plate 3,602 53,633 1,925 89,293 (lbs.) . Refined copper (lbs.).. 28,158 8,266 1,589 113,769 Passenger autos 4 1.564 10 4,638 Trucks 4 1.239 10 3,139 Leaf tobacco 6,191 1.126 9,405 1.878 (lbs.) Wheat (bu.) 664 353 4,401 2,352 Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, in a nation-wide broadcast May 4 said: "American business cannot continue to live unless prompt action is taken to limit all imports from that nation. United States textile workers cannot compete with Japanese textile workers whose wages are 23½ cents a day."

This wage rate has been the basis for the Hearst charges of "sweatshop labor," "rank exploitation," and "invasion of American standard of living."

Fernand Maurette, assistant director of the International Labor Organization, in an official study made in 1934, tells quite a different story. The Japanese wage rate has three classifications: Cash wage, cost of bonus and welfare, and cost of dwelling, all paid by the manufacturer. On this basis the total wage of women in the textile industry (spinning) is 1.20 yen per day, and the total wage for men in the same industry is 2.29 yen per day, or 57.16 cents, in this case more than twice the amount cited by exponents of higher tariffs. Fifty-seven cents per day for men is considerably lower than domestic textile wages, but authorities maintain it is a mistake to infer from the wage scales that Japanese labor is ruthlessly exploited. Wage rates must be studied in conjunction with cost of living. With this factor included, the real wage level is nearly as high as the wages in the domestic textile industry.

General Standard of Living in Japan

The standard of living in Japan is low measured by American standards, because Japan is a poor country. The majority of the population is still engaged in rural and agricultural work. The standard of living of the industrial worker is much higher than that of the agricultural worker, and the standard of living of what may be called the white collar worker (the professions, civil servants, etc.) is not very much higher.

Mr. Maurette points out that since the manner of life of a nation is due to the climate, to custom, and to the nature of the soil, the standard of living "is obviously a matter for the Japanese themselves," and is not to be judged by other standards. K. K. Kawakami, Japanese veteran newspaper correspondent in the United States says: "The truth is that there is no higher or lower, no superior or inferior standard of living between Japan and the West. The question is simply one of difference. Transfer a Japanese mill hand to Lancashire, give him an iron bed with a soft mattress, put him on a ration of bread and butter, beefsteak, coffee and cream, and he will go on strike, demanding Japanese bedding spread on a matted floor, and a ration of fish, rice, and vegetables which to him are more palatable and wholesome."

"In addition to the nominal wages paid," writes Mr. Maurette, "industrial establishments often provide their workers with some of the necessaries of life either free of charge or at reduced prices. Hygienic facilities, free medical treatment, general and technical education, facilities for sports, and movies are often made available."

Japan has often been accused of "dumping" her products in American markets. This term is often used, but seldom with an exact idea of the realities which underlie it. "Commercial dumping" is an operation which consists in exporting goods at less than the cost of production plus a fair profit, and at the same time selling the same goods on the home market at or above the cost of production plus a fair profit.

"Social dumping" is defined as the operation of promoting the export of national products by decreasing their cost of production as the result of depressing the conditions of labor. Fernand Maurette on this subject says: "Social dumping does not exist in Japan nor does Japan practice commercial dumping." Maurette maintains that

sell, but the growing spirit of economic nationalism created new barriers in the way of capital, currency, and tariff control in almost all the southern republics. This has added to the painfulness of international trade competition."

Japan was quicker to realize the necessity for trade agreements than the United States, and therefore gained a temporary advantage during the upswing from the low point of the depression.

In considering the inroads that Japan has made in the Latin American markets it is popular to talk in percentages. It is true that Japanese exports to Chile, from 1932-34, show an increase of 2,592 per cent, which sounds formidable, but expressed in money the gain is only about \$2,000,000.

Japanese Exports to Latin America, 1928-1933

(In thousands of yen)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Mexico	1,312	1,342	1,032	666	638	1,492
Cuba	611	1,256	1,248	641	962	3,328
Salvador		*********	483	385	394	685
Panama Canal Zone		***************************************	376	450	551	1,110
Peru	1,785	2,601	2,234	800	841	3,900
Chile	1 004	2,719	2,471	805	287	1,476
Argentina		8,579	4,448	4,701	7,553	12,262
Brazil	1 000	1,572	958	642	1,330	2,766
Uruguay	1100000	77. W. C.	4,114	1,151	423	2,451
*Others	11,993	11,507	3,706	3,286	5,285	17,085
Total	26,537	29,576	21,070	13,527	18,264	46,555
* The "others" totals for 193		strictly co	mparable	with those	for 1931-33	5

"as Japanese export trade expands, conditions of labor are not depressed, but have either been improved or show a tendency toward improvement. Japan is, of course, not the first country in which . . . such a phenomenon may be noted."

Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, advocated commercial dumping of United States textiles as a national policy before the textile investigating committee. We have the paradox of cotton manufacturers vociferously protesting against the importation of textiles from Japan at prices which they cannot meet, yet not hesitating to demand a dumping policy for their own benefit.

Japanese Trade Gains in Latin America

The outcry against Japanese trade with the Latin American countries has been almost as loud as the protest against Japan's trade with the United States. Carleton Beals holds that American manufacturers have not developed a trade technique for these neighbors, but have instead "depended upon the advantages of large American loans backed up by American political pres-" The depression greatly weakened sure... the position of American exporters, and Japan was quick to take advantage of this condition to expand her trade. Our failure to hold the markets of the southern republics is due to "bankruptcy and revolutions in Latin American countries which led to universal debt defaults," Mr. Beals. "We could lend no more money with which goods could be bought back thus accentuating the depression and political instability to the south. As our own exportable goods cost more because of high currency and high tariffs, the purchasing power of the southern merchants in American market was further limited at the very moment when international trade competition was becoming keener, and Japan was barging into the field. Depression not only reduced the amount of goods we could Jonathan Mitchell writing in the New Republic, May 1, 1935, of the campaign to increase tariffs on Japanese goods says: "In ordinary times, such talk might be ignored. But at present, relations between this country and Japan are bad, worse perhaps than they were during Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931-32."

We are now conducting the greatest maneuvers in our history within striking distance of Japan's northern islands, and Japan is planning maneuvers off Hawaii. No one can ignore the fact that Japan and the United States are engaged in a navalarmament race. "In such circumstances," writes Mr. Mitchell, "accusations that Japanese competition is throwing American workers on the streets, and threatening our general economic security are dangerous. They have especial danger because Japan has demonstrated her ability to compete with American business men in the domestic market, in Latin-America and in the Far East.

Upton Close in his recent book, "Challenge, Behind the Face of Japan," puts forth the query that as a result of trade competition, will there be war between the United States and Japan?

There is no question in American life today that is more insistent in its demand to answered intelligently. Without design and without conscious intent the government in recent years has been taking us step by step in the direction of war in the Pacific. Each step has been taken before the American people know about it. World War proved that wars cannot be prevented the week before they break out. The war was made years before the mobilization orders or the assassination at Sarajevo. The war in the Pacific is being made now. American people must ask themselves whether "the open door to China" means enough to them to send their sons to die in Manchuria. If it does not, then they should notify their government they desire those changes in our foreign policy that will assure peace in the Pacific.

REVIVAL OF NRA LABOR PROGRAM

(Continued from page 103)

veloped. Rates which had fallen to extremely low levels, frequently less than 10 cents an hour and in some instances as low as 3 and 4 cents, had to be raised to new, more acceptable, minima. Under the NRA most of the subnormal conditions were eliminated, though wage differentials, exceptions, and subminimum wage provisions considerably relaxed the possible improvements evidenced from the NRA codes. A demand for greater uniformity in the minimum rates among codes promised in time to eliminate these loopholes. While the code provisions regulating the wages of employees receiving more than the minimum were on the whole ineffective, they served to increase hourly rates, though full-time weekly earnings were not maintained. This latter objective remained for the labor movement itself to accomplish. Average hourly earnings rose to 57.2 cents in the first five months of 1935, an increase of 30.3 per cent. While average full time weekly earnings had just about been maintained, actual weekly earnings rose by 11.9 per cent. National labor income also rose,

Many other abuses in industry, such as child labor and industrial homework were eliminated. Other labor conditions were more carefully controlled and industry was required to observe higher standards, as to safety and health and contracting. The details of the industrial life of the worker were being carefully surveyed and solutions studied and sought. Never before had the public become so intimately acquainted with the wide range of conditions in industries which needed consideration and remedy.

Labor Gains in Prestige

Labor was also restored to that position of prominence which it occupied during the World War. It was not merely an employee and a recipient of Workers were assured protection of the right to organize and to participate freely in the determination of their own terms and conditions of employment. Under section 7(a) union-While the employer's ism spread. counter-attack was strong, the full force of unionism was also felt. Membership in unions rose; new unions appeared; collective bargaining spread; trade agreements increased. Labor participated in the administration of the NRA as an adviser equal to management, though it was not as effective. It nevertheless advanced to this prominence as its strength in particular industries increased and allowed for it. Considerable advance was made in giving labor a part in the determination of the method of control of these industries. Its participation was found valuable and necessary. NRA offered a forum for presenting labor's case and also for governmental investigations into the true situation in various localities and industries. For the first time, labor conditions throughout the length and breadth of the land became widely known.

To government the NRA offered a unique opportunity for performing its

functions in labor matters more adequately and successfully. It became the mediator in disputes and offered a mechanism by which frictions among the conflicting interests could be minimized. Compromises among the varying demands for social advance became the order of the day and displaced the threatening eruptions disturbing to the social order which had been present prior to 1933 and which prevailed in Europe. Recovery was advanced. And a sounder base for economic advance was established.

These and other benefits to industry, labor, and the public, and vital to the preservation of a democratic nation and to social advance were made through the NRA labor program. Since the invalidation of the codes, many of these gains have been lost. Child labor has reappeared; homework has developed; hourly wages have fallen to the depression levels in some industries, and in industry as a whole, despite the fact increased economic activity, have not risen appreciably; and hours have been considerably lengthened. But just as serious has been the fact that no national agency has existed which would advance the position of the worker in addition to preserving his gains. The right to organize and bargain collectively had

been preserved by the National Labor Relations Act, but the broad concept of labor as participating in the determination of the direction of industrial development has no form of expression. Only a broad labor program such as was undertaken by the NRA can assure the retention of these gains and secure additional ones. A sound democratic economic system requires such legislation to provide for a flexible regulating mechanism by which social and economic advances may be made.

Every man is said to have his peculiar am-Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow-men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young and un-known to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the country; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate.

But, if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background. I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined.-LINCOLN, to the people of Sangamon, March 9, 1832.

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CONGRESS HAS POWER TO CURB

(Continued from page 98)

No, no ar endment is needed. All that is needed is a Congress with the moral courage to do its duty.

Simple Remedies Offered

Can Congress enact legislation designating any majority of the court to pass upon its acts? According to the Supreme Court the answer is no. In repealing the NRA the court held that Congress has no power to delegate to another branch of government powers not granted that branch by the Constitution. Should Congress enact a law that, say, a two thirds majority decision of the court would be necessary to annul a law the court-if it were consistentwould be compelled to advise Congress that that body did not have the power to confer legislative powers upon the court since those powers are the sole right of Congress.

Congress can solve the present difficulty in a simple and efficient way. There are two methods, both entirely constitutional. The supreme law of the land permits Congress to establish such inferior courts as it may deem necessary. Under this provision the Congress could establish a court for the sole purpose of advising it of the legality of proposed legislation before such legislation is enacted into law; or, Congress could increase the membership of the Supreme Court and impose upon the additional members the same duty. Congress is now in session. Will it have the courage to put the Supreme Court in its place?

MEANING OF WORLD TEXTILE CONFERENCE 1937

(Continued from page 101)

has been repeatedly pointed out that the tariff is nothing more nor less than an effort to eliminate a competitor on an international basis.

Two of the chief competitors of the United States will be represented at the Textile Conference in April. These are Great Britain and Japan—both large producers of textiles. Japan is regarded as greatly underselling both of the occidental nations by virtue of the fact that it has a much lower standard of living, longer hours and lower pay for workers, and at the same time modern mills with the latest improved machinery.

Whether these differences can be reconciled by conference remains yet to be seen, but a definite effort is going to be

made to discuss the problems and the very discussion may break new ground.

Japan Speaks

The three-week session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, June, 1936, brought the delegates very little nearer to a solution. A textile convention was before that conference providing for a universal 40-hour week in the world textile industry. At that time employers and workers were sharply divided. The employers wished more time and the workers felt that enough facts had been accumulated to make the decision possible in June, 1936. The conference, however, did not sustain the workers in their contention though the margin of defeat was small. It was then that it was decided that a new conference, dealing alone with textile problems, should be held in April, 1937, in Washington.

At the conference held last June, Juitsu



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

Kitaoka, secretary of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Home Department, Japan, expressed the official Japanese position thus:

"My country is always as eager as any other country to protect the workers and to improve working conditions as far as possible under the special conditions in which Japan is placed. In this connection, may I refer to the recent social legislation of my country? * * *

"We should be very happy if we could reduce the working hours and raise the standard of living to bring it into line with that of other industrial countries, but we are not yet in a position to realize our ideals, owing mainly to less favored economic conditions as compared with many other industrial countries.

"I will not deal here with the unfair distribution of territory and of natural resources, or with the migration problem; these questions are too big and too delicate to be dealt with here exhaustively. 1 think, however, that fair and unrestricted exchange of goods, raw materials and finished goods can mitigate to a great degree the unfair distribution of natural resources and thus make it possible for the people confined in a narrow mountainous island to live through working by hand and brain. What would these people do if they were hampered in selling their goods? For to restrict the sale would be tantamount to restricting the buying of raw materials and other essentials. As far as they buy, they must sell. No matter how heavy the tariff imposed upon their goods, they must sell. So, if the tariffs are raised, the cost of production must be lowered accordingly. And it goes without saying that the main part of the cost of production consists of wages for various processes. Thus, to request the people in the above-mentioned situation to improve their working conditions while tariffs are raised on the goods which they export is simply to request an impossibility; it is like requesting a man to swim with his limbs bound; only acrobats can do such a thing."

These words of Mr. Kitaoka adequately represent the economics of the present situation in world textiles. They also draw the issues for the world textile conference which will go into session early next month in Washington. However, the very fact that the principal textile countries are willing to discuss their problems around a conference table on a factual basis marks a long step toward international understanding which in turn is a tribute to labor's conciliatory methods and technique.



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

A LMOST any member of the House or Senate will agree that a wage-worker with average intelligence is a more effective witness at congressional hearings on labor matters than the most glib-tongued and high-priced attorney a labor organization can hire to present its case.

Members of Congress, a majority of whom are attorneys and orators themselves, are not awed by a man who can quote long statutes from memory, or burst into rhetorical cascades of flowery language. Such witnesses are frequently tied into knots by a few well chosen questions. Workerwitnesses, who don't try oratory, but state their facts, invariably impress committee members as knowing, from practical experience, what they are talking about.

SOMETHING to worry about: Only 15 per cent of railroad dining car patrons order tea with their meals.

CONGRESSMAN Hamilton Fish, of New York, is sponsoring a move for federal regulation of the number of social calls congressional wives make on each other. Fish's introduction of this measure is a contribution to the national welfare on a par with a bill which a legislator once seriously proposed to institute an easier method of finding the circumference of a circle than by multiplying its diameter by 3.1416.

In his younger days, Fish was a famous full-back at Harvard. Now he is considered to be merely a draw-back in Congress.

A RECENT report to Congress by the Securities and Exchange Commission shows that the term "investment trust" is, in many instances, an inappropriate one—that money turned over to some of them is no more of an investment than it would be if it were fed to a goat, and that the promoters of these schemes are not to be trusted. According to the report, 1,500,000 persons who put their savings into such institutions have lost \$3,000,000,000—an average of \$2,000 for each investor.

SOMETHING to weep about:

A Newburyport (Mass.) bank foreclosed on a worker's home and then hired a contractor to repair the place so it would have a larger sale value. The contractor got the wrong address and before his mistake was discovered his men had re-roofed, reguttered, re-sided, repainted and re-papered the house of a small-salaried man on the same street.

WHEN it comes to getting out official reports, the U. S. Department of Labor is so speedy that it would get dizzy watching a turtle whiz past it. The Department's statistics are very accurate, but, in most instances, far from being up to date.

If one wants to get the approximate total of strikes in the nation, the latest figure he can get from the Department is two months old. But even that is more up to date than much of its other data. Less than a month ago it had just made available a study of the difference in wages in the dress industry before and immediately after the old NRA code was made effective there. "Labor," the railroad workers' national newspaper, published the same figures in the fall of 1933.

NEARLY everyone in Washington chuckled last month when hard-boiled and reactionary Supreme Court Justice Van Devanter was caught violating a federal law regulating duck hunting. The Justice told a game warden, who had surprised him in the act, that he "didn't know such a law existed." He not only got away with that explanation, but he finished his hunting without complying with the law. You try the same thing and see how far you get in avoiding a heavy fine and the confiscation of your shotgun.

JUDGING from the way newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has started off on his job, he is going to be just another rubber stamp for the gold-laced admirals who are largely

running the Navy Department.

Before he had been on the job long enough to find his way around the building without a guide he issued a public statement that the Walsh-Healey law—intended to protect employees of government contractors from chiseling practices—is hampering the Navy's shipbuilding program and "will create widespread unemployment."

All Edison knows about this law is what the admirals—who fought this legislation before Congress and have been battling it ever since—told him. He is the son of a famous inventor, but apparently all he inherited from his father was the latter's money.

CONGRESSMAN Paul Kvale, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, is backing a bill to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia. Few people who have witnessed an execution in Washington will oppose that measure. There is no regular "death house" in the District jail, and condemned persons are killed in the prisoners' dining room.

Breakfast is served there as usual on execution days. When the prisoners have finished eating, a space is cleared of chairs and tables and the "smoky seat" is hastily set up. No regular executioner is used. One of the jail employees pulls the switch that shocks the occupant of the "hot squat" into eternity. Then the "chair" is dismantled and the tables set for the noonday lunch. The District "saves" a lot on food bills those days. Black coffee is about the only thing that appeals to most of the prisoners—all of them know what has just taken place in that room.

CARTER GLASS, vitriol-breathing and reactionary Senator from Virginia, opposed a bill to grant loans to farmers to buy seeds, because he does "not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering."

A few days before he cited this opposition on the floor of the Senate, he sponsored a bill to extend the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—a government agency which has loaned six billion dollars to "suffering" railroads, banks, insurance companies and other fat-bellied concerns.

COMMERCIAL aerial transportation companies are all het up over Senator Hattie Caraway's (Ark.) bill to require a parachute for each passenger in any plane carrying people for hire. The airlines don't like the added expense, of course, but their biggest objection is that "chutes" may remind people that one plane crash usually kills more passengers than all American railroads kill over a period of years.

NO less an authority than Chief Justice Hughes has said that the U. S. Constitution means what Supreme Court Justices say it means. It would be interesting to know how many constitutional rulings have been based on opinions of Associate Justice Baldwin, whom historians say sat on the Supreme Court bench for 14 years (1830 to 1844), although said to have been of unsound mind.

PROBABLY no city in the world has as many distinct and separate police forces as are found in Washington. All have their own chiefs and function independently of, and frequently in conflict with, each other.

There is the Metropolitan force, with jurisdiction anywhere in Washington (except, of course, embassies and legations, where no copper of any kind may go except at the request of the ambassador or minister in charge); the Capitol police, limited to the Capitol building, surrounding grounds and the Senate and House office buildings; the White House police; the U. S. Park police; the Government Buildings police (not part of the White House or Capitol forces); the U. S. Secret Service; the Department of Justice operatives, commonly known as "G-Men"; the Narcotics force of the Treasury Department, and some others I can't think of just now.

If a person is finicky about who arrests him he has a wide field from which to choose.

WHAT is the queerest cargo ever hauled on an American railroad? A number of years ago I heard of a freight train, made up of box cars containing nothing but the bodies of dead Chinese. There is an age-old belief among Chinese that, after death, their souls will never find peace unless their bones are resting in China. According to the story, Chinese undertakers mummified the bodies of their deceased countrymen in New York and Chicago and, after a sufficient number of corpses had accumulated, chartered a special freight train to haul them to San Francisco for shipment to the Orient.

Write me, care of this magazine, if you know of a train that can beat the queerness of this "Chinese Special."

INCIDENTALLY, this "column" is a new venture and "Your Washington Reporter" will be glad to pass on to the readers any odd facts or items of national interest which are not generally known. While the "column" will be primarily concerned with Washington happenings—as much as they can be commented upon when the writing has to be done a month before it appears in print—there will not be any fixed "boundary lines."

Some readers may not agree with certain views expressed here. Neither may the editor. So if there is any cussing out to be done, do it to "Your Washington Reporter."

NEVERY IOR There's a

This story is reminiscent of the one about the man who charged \$499 for knowing where to tap.

An Alternating, Alternating Current

An unusually sharp, cold snap had hit the Pacific Coast and in consequence the majority of water pipes were frozen up in many places. "Red" Hall was foreman of the light and power company in Victoria when this occurred. "Red" immediately got busy and rigged up an electrical thawing outfit on a truck.

An S.O.S. call came in from a house a few blocks away and "Red" was there in record time and his knock at the door was answered by a lady.

"Can you thaw out water pipes?"

"Yes mam."

"How much will it be?"

"Seven dollars, mam."

"That's an awful lot of money. How long will it take?"

"Mebbe half a day."

"Well, we can't do without water. Go ahead.'

"Red" and his helper made the necessary primary connections and then he connected the one secondary wire on to the tap in the house while his helper did likewise in the house next door with the other wire. Then he threw in the switch and in a few moments the water came gurgling through the pipes.

Says the lady:

"I thought you said it would take half a day and it didn't take three minutes. It's an outrageous holdup and I won't pay!"

"Red" was a quick thinker. Throwing up

the window he shouted to his helper.
"Hey, Jack! The lady says she won't pay.
Throw in the juice backwards and freeze up the pipes again!"

"Don't you do it," shrieked the lady.
"Don't you do it! I'll pay."

And she did.

"SHAPPIE."

No Kicking Allowed

Nat Goldberg, B. A. of L. U. No. 3, New York, is very fond of soccer football, and has played with a team in Brooklyn for the past few years. He knew I was also a soccer player, having played fullback in different cities in Scotland and England. So a few months ago I went to see him play in Jamaica. He was playing guard, and a guard on the Jersey team wasn't very friendly with Goldberg. Goldberg found he couldn't make any headway through Smith's side of the line, so Goldberg resorted to hold-ing Smith's foot. The latter complained to the referee and at the same time shouted to Goldberg:

"If you hold my foot again I'll kick you

in the mouth!"

Only two more plays had been run off when Smith yelled at the referee once more,

"Hey, he's holding me again!"
"Well, why don't you kick him as you said you would?" retaliated the referee.
"Kick him?" howled Smith. "How can

I? He's holding both my feet now."

M. J. BUTLER, L. U. No. 3.

Oh! oh! Tip Reynolds has been reading magazines now instead of listening on the

Prosperity Everywhere

Salesmen and Suckers Wanted No Experience Necessary

Sell more heat from less fuel, Sell young mothers patent gruel, Sell more miles from less gas, Sell Pep Tonic or Super-Sassafras. Solve a soft puzzle and win a car; Shetland ponies free? Sure they are! Sell soft nuts with paper shells, Millions waiting for the guy that sells. Smith (Carolina) done it, 40 bucks a day, Sell folks nothing, then collect your pay; Peddle Bibles in the Bible belt, Peddle minnow-whales and call them smelt. Sell books on sin or how to have fun. How to win a man or how to lose one; Inhale a liquid pill and heave a cold, Make a fortune with window-letters, gold. Government jobs waiting to be took, Sell yourself a job; Hey, hey! Spend one cent and make two-bits, Nine-forty an hour if you use your wits; Sell non-run skirts or cellophane bloomers, Sell pocket-radios to roaming roomers, Sell fat folks dope to make them thin, Sell thin folks junk to fill them in. Experience? Naw, that doesn't count,
Just be a dub and watch your profits mount. No, I'm not peddling you any "Oxalene" Proof? Just read the ads in any magazine.

TIP REYNOLDS, Local No. 65, Butte.

E. H. Morrison, business manager of L. U. No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., encloses a cutting from a British newspaper which he considers to be worthy of a place in our Journal as it attests the sobriety and probity of electrical workers.

Can't Short-Circuit Them!

The reluctance of electricians to commit the social equivalent of "blowing a fuse," and thereby land in gaol, has its darker aspect.

On behalf of the prison visiting committee, Mr. W. Day Broughton told the Birmingham justices yesterday that he feared the electric light would not be installed in the prison by the end of 1938 unless they got more electricians.

Very few electricians were coming into the gaol.

E. H. MORRISON, L. U. No. 213.

We have to thank Leonard Lyons of the New York Post for this story:

A new radio was installed in "21" the other night. The manager phoned an electrician to come and install it. An hour later a man dressed in street clothes entered the restaurant and asked the doorman: "Have you got A.C. or D.C. current here?" The doorman told him to wait, went inside the restaurant and paged: "Mr. A. C. or D. C. Current."

Bill Hanson just couldn't get all he had to say about the essence of unionism into one pome, so he has written a couple of more installments. This is the second one.

Essence of Unionism

(Continuation)

Not satisfied, free advice I defied To sally forth on another tack: To sail the boats and know all the ropes Was twisters for a new knack.

Mother protested and Father requested To settle down and raise a family; Flaming youth groping, there's no use stop-

With strange lands and sights to see.

Free of care and fancy, I'd sail the sea; Forsaking my union, trade and tools. Mother's "little boy" in his new found joy Is decried by Uncle: "Young fools!"

"Let him go away! He'll come back some day! He's a chip off the old block!" By proud Father t'is quoted as t'was noted, Mother withholding the tears of the shock.

Gold braid and stripes, officers by cripes! Bellowing, "Haul away on the barge! Anchors aweigh! Back some other day! Bristlin' and commanding at large.

Captain and mate, they're the ship's "great," But to me they proved a joss; And of course, matters got much worse, When I tried to tell 'em who's boss.

To nip in the bud the panning of bum grub; Indignation from me drew A pass and complaint, that the coffee was paint, And the eats wasn't fit for the crew.

Reaching port, a mariner cut short By a skipper from the toughest schools; He felt much free'r when he ended my career, To bustle me back to my tools.

"Willie has returned, he's wiser and learned," The folks all greeted me-alone. Said consolin' neighbors, stopping in their labors,

"There's no place like 'ohm, sweet 'ohm!" (To be continued) WILLIAM E. HANSON, L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

To My Critics:

I claim to be no poet, I want you all to know it—
Floatin' through clouds I never did intend;
Though my verse (wo)* be, by far, Inferior and below par, It's a lingo you may all comprehend!

I seek no applause, nor fame, No praises, nor acclaim, Grandstand exhibition I truly detest; 'Tis my most pleasant boon With my pen to commune-

A gratifying reward, at its best!

Skeptics, try your skill at it, rather'n talk! Perhaps you have more than a bit o' luck!

> ABE GLICK, Local No. 3, N. Y. C.

* We think he means WORSE,



* * * The candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
In His First Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

